THIRD SHEET] THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. [THIRD SHEET

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9TH 1828.

AMY VERNON.—By John Lus[illegible]

(From the Amulet, for 1828.)

A splended apartment in the palace of the Queen was brilliantly illuminated; and a somewhat large assembly surrounded the form of their sovereign, who stood at the upper end of the room. She was listening attentively to the account of a young and noble female, who had that day submitted to the torture, rather than abjure the tenets of the religion, which her own heart, and the example of the holy martyrs, who had suffered at the stake, assured her was most acceptable in the eyes of her Creator.

When the recital was concluded, the Queen cast an appealing glance on those near her saying;—"Methinks, my lords, we have allowed these most unholy and wretched heretics to remain unwatched too long in this our country; active measures must be used, or the land will be overspread with them. I could have borne it patiently had they been of low degree: but now our dungeons throng with illustrious prisoners who publicly avow the cursed opinions of those, whose names would madden me to mention." Exhausted by the rapidity of her utterance, she leant for a while against the marble pillars of the chambers, and the deepening frown on her brow told of the rage that held dominion within. Presently she spoke again: "And now, most noble gentlemen, I bid ye say how we shall deal with this erring maiden, whose gentle birth ensures some mercy. To your care my lord Primate,', she continued, turning to Cardinal Pole. "I consign the person of Amy Vernon; see that no pains be spared in your endeavours to lead her from her present evil course, and my gratitude will be your due; but should thy mild counsels avail nothing, let tortures of more acute kinds be resorted to;" and she mechanically stretched and wreathed the ermine border of her mantle, as if to represent the convulsions of a sufferer upon the rack. The Cardinal bowed his head lowly in obedience to her commands "Farewell sirs," resumed Mary: "on the morrow, at the stated hour, we will meet again when my Lord Cardinal, I trust to hear of the success of your labours" She walked slowly to an inner apartment; the tapestried curtain fell over the door way, and the assembly instantly dispersed.

It was nearly two hours since the vesper bell had sounded, and the same ecclesiastics occupied the Queen's Council-chamber, to adopt more rigorous punishments to repress the heretical opinions of the venerable Cranmer, who had lately suffered at the stake.

"How fares my noble friend?" said Mary, extending her hand graciously to Cardinal Pole, as he entered the room; "I bid thee report speedily of the state of the damsel Amy Vernon; she has doubtless attended to thy counsels, and is willing to accept our pardon on such terms as we may determine on;—is it not so my Lord?"

"Alas! Madam" he replied; "I grieve to say she rejects all my advice, and has blindly devoted herself to martyrdom, preferring the funeral pile to the abandonment of her faith; unless," he added in a low tone "your Majesty will be graciously pleased to pardon one whose religious opinion is her only fault."

"And does not *that* fault, my Lord, overbalance all her other virtues?" returned the Queen vehemently; by my throne and sceptre, thou dost amuse me by calling it her *only* fault. I think I have plainly shown by the execution of the Lady Jane Grey, that I value not much personal beauties, nor mental accomplishments;" and she laughed long and loudly.

None dared to break the silence which succeeded even the most familiar courtiers feared the violent spirit of their mistress; and until she again spoke, an unbroken stillness pervaded the room.

"I crave your pardon my Lord," said Mary, who cared not to offend the Cardinal; "my speech was prompted by the sudden ebullition of my rage, nor thought I, or intended to displease you."

"Nay, Madam," he replied. "it is not meet for me to listen to your apologies; it would ill become a servant of royalty not to bear the anger of his Sovereign,—even had he merited it."—The last words were uttered in a tone of reproach, and the blood rushed forcibly to the face of the queen.

"It is idle to waste more time in hearing farther particulars of Amy Vernon's unyielding obstinacy," exclaimed Bonner, who had till now remained silent; "if it so please your Majesty, the warrant for her execution ought presently to be signed, and speedily carried into effect."

"Your advice is both good and reasonable my Lord," said Mary; and she beckoned to a page, who bore a small ebony table with implements of writing, to her side. She would instantly have signed the parchment, but Cardinal Pole, whose counsel Mary heeded and respected, interposed; saying, "Would your Majesty deign to listen to my entreaties, I humbly would beg a short respite for this unhappy female, whose youth and inexperience entitle her to some lenience.—Could your Majesty behold her grace and beauty, and hear her mild reasoning you would, indeed pity her."

"Tush!—tush!—my Lord!" interrupted the Queen, impatiently; "thou dost weary us with the recital of her charms. Marry!—I do believe thou hast been wounded by the eyes of this Mistress Amy;—justice, my Lord Cardinal, shall be satisfied whilst I possess the throne of England;" and she again siezed the pen to sign the warrant. The meek and gentle Pole, who usually cared not to incense Mary, answered in a firm tone:—

"I did not suppose so slight a boon would have been denied me; but it would have been wiser had I avoided these meetings altogether, when the advice and requests of those beneath "im" (and he looked angrily on Bonner) "are listened to in preference to those of the primate of England, who had far better quit the palace of his Queen, and retire from the turmoils of a court, where his claims are little heeded."

"And by my life, thou speakest truth;" replied the whily Mary, in a soothing tone, at the same time tearing the warrant and scattering the fragments on the floor; "talk no of leaving our Court, my Lord; and we will say nothing more of the execution of Amy Vernon for the present; but we would ourselves see this model of perfection; thinkest thou she would visit us at our Court, and we were to invite her?" she asked in a sarcastic manner.

"She will, doubtless, as it befitteth her, attend your Majesty's summons;" said the Cardinal coldly; and four yeomen of the guard were forthwith dispatched to his residence, with an order for the person of Amy Vernon.

The conversation grew less interesting until the arrival of the prisoner; who was instantly admitted to the Queen's presence. Her fetters had been removed at the command of the Cardinal; and when she appeared before Mary, she stood fearlessly; and returned her scrutinizing glance by one of equal firmness. Her late sufferings had somewhat impaired her beauty; but no trace of sorrow, or dismay was visible on her pale countenance. She was attired in a dark garb of course camlet; and one of the guards; more compassionate than his comrades, had thrown a cloak of scarlet cloth around her, to shield her from the inclemency of the night wind, which formed a strong contrast to the whiteness of her neck and arms; though they were in many parts discoloured by the application of the torture. Even, the boldest hearts felt awed at the wild appearance of this young creature, who thus relinquished her brilliant station in the world, for the joys and happiness which were in store for her hereafter The silence which had succeeded the entrance of Amy, was suddenly broken by a long loud and piercing shriek apparently proceeding from one of the antirooms; it was like that which bursts from the lips of a dying wretch, when all hopes of succour are fled;—or the fearful ejaculation of a raging maniac: and the hearers quailed with alarm as the sounds rapidly advanced towards the room. A brief, but in effectual struggle was heard at the door of the apartment, and with speed and violence an aged female strode into the room. She cast a wild, and eager glance on those who stood near her; and, unappalled by the presence of royalty, ceased not her search, until the from of Amy met her view. "Ha!—ha!—ha!" she shouted, "I doubted not that I should find thee."—and she threw her arms around her, and laid her head on Amy's bosom; who pressed her convulsively to her heart, while a few tears rolled down her palid cheek;—"I could have borne all my sufferings," she said;—"but this sight has overcome my firmness Mother,—mother."—she paused abruptly, and sobs of bitter anguish burst from her. "Hush, hush;" replied Lady Vernon," I do not own the title of mother; for when I passed the crowd in yon courtyard they did all point at me, and say I had no Daughter. But was it not a hideous vision? I see thee again my Amy, and hold thee in my arms thou, why hast thou donned thy silken robe, and put on this coarse one;" she looked earnestly at Amy as she spoke; and then placed both hands on her brow, saying, "I know not what ails this poor heart; it is strange to see no familiar face but thine, my child. Who are they?" she continued, pointing to Mary, and her counsellors. During the frantic harangue of this poor maniac, whose disorder appeared to have been occasioned by the loss of her daughter, the Cardinal had in terror viewed the gathering storm on the countenance of the Queen. Her sallow visage flushed, and grew pale by turns and her dull grey eyes appeared suffused with blood, thus rendering her face doubly revolting; she clenched her hand amid her hair, and tore many of the ornaments from her headgear, and dashed them on the ground. But ere her wrath broke forth, Lady Vernon again spoke. "Why dost thou not tell me who they are?" she said, her thoughts still dwelling on the forms before her; and speaking in the tone of one accustomed to command "Your sovereign," replied the Queen in a voice of thunder; "who, methinks, thou mightest have learnt to reverence and fear."

"The Queen!" the Queen!" shrieked Lady Vernon; "then it is vain for me to sue for mercy for she was never known to grant it yet. I do remember a story, which was told in my youth of a ship-wrecked mariner, who, when tossed and buffetted by the waves did ask and implore the wild sea to have pity on him; surely his appeal was not more vain than mine!" and she clung to her daughter as if for protection. Contrary to the expectation of the Cardinal, the Queen seated herself calmly on her throne, and motioning Bonner to her, she spoke forsome minutes in a low whisper. He presently quitted the room; and in a short space of time returned again, and placed a roll of parchment beside her, to which she subscribed her name. It was the warrant for the execution of Lady Vernon and her daughter Amy. This act appeared to have quelled her rage, and a flush of satisfaction appeared visible on her face, which was again composed.

"When I told thee." she exclaimed, turning to Cardinal Pole," that the execution should be deferred, I did not think to have been insulted in mine own palace; nay, interrupt me not: thy pleading will avail nothing my Lord; their doom is sealed;" and she cast the parchment on the table with violence, mingled with ill-concealed delight, and soon quitted the assembly,

The mother and her child were publicly executed; and to strike deeper terror into the breasts of those who knew them their funeral pile was erected in the park of their country seat; and the traveller, should his wanderings lead him to the spot, may still view a moss-covered rock, which marks the place where the bodies of Amy Vernon, and her mother were consumed.

Newspaper Chat.

Bishop Warburton.

"The public had much to say against Mrs. Warburton, but after the Bishop's death she appeared to me to delight always in speaking in his praise. Amidst other particulars, Mrs. Warburton told me that in her giddy days, she was always apt to be playful and intrusive; and when a young gentleman called one morning at Prior Park, concerning his going into orders, as the Bishop had walked out, she desired the young man to come in and take some breakfast, and after some general conversation, said to him: "Perhaps you know the Bishop?" "No, madam, I never had the honour of seeing him." "No?" says she, "I am sorry for that, for you will be terrified at his very countenance. As to me; you will see that I am frightened to death at the very look of him; but here he is, coming up the lawn; perhaps you will meet him, and tell him your business, and then return to your tea." The gentleman took his hat; but the Bishop came into the breakfast parlour without him. Mrs. Warburton, rather struck by his absence, rang the bell, and inquired. The servant replied: "Madam, the young gentleman took his horse, and rode away directly." "I was then seriously alarmed, and ordered a person to follow him and bring him back, and I introduced him to his Lordship as a particular friend of my own. I found the joke proved highly advantageous; for, after he was in orders, she found him a respectable man, and from the Bishop she procured a living for him."

A Treasury Order has been granted for new double cabriolets, the improvement in which consists in the driver having a seat on the off side, detached from his fare, by which three persons can with ease ride in the carriage. Part of the knee-boot opens sufficiently to admit the fare, whilst the remainder, immediately behind the driver's seat, is fixed. The driver is clothed in a plain but neat livery, and the whole displays considerable taste.

It has been recently discovered that the majestic bell of Lincoln Cathedral, known by the name of Great Tom of Lincoln, is cracked to the extent of at least one foot, at that part upon which the hammer of the clock strikes. Various conjectures are afloat respecting the cause, which is supposed to be; that the hammer, by continually beating upon one part of the bell for a great number of years, has at length broken it. The bell was remarkable as much for the sweetness of its tone as for its stupendous size: its weight is 9,894lb.; the circumference of the mouth is twenty two feet eight inches, and its internal capacity equal to 424 gallons, ale measure. It was cast in the reign of James I., by Henry Oldfield, of Nottingham, and William Newcomb, of Leicester, bell-founders of celebrity, when a temporary foundry was erected in the Minster-yard for the purpose.—*Jan.* 12.

On the 20th of January, the King addressed the usual annual Letter to the Bishops and Archbishops of France, ordering solemn service in all the churches of the several dioceses on the 21st, the anniversary consecrated to the memory of King Louis XVI., and of Queen Mary Antoinette. 'Our only consolation,' says his Majesty,' under the recollections which this day recalls, is to see the public grief mingle with our own, and France, in mourning, implore with us the God of mercy for the two august victims, the objects of our eternal regret.

The royal marine of France at this moment consists of 45 ships of the line, of which eight are of 118 and three of 110 guns; 14 frigates of the first class, 64 guns each; 23 ditto of the second class, 44 guns each; 18 three-masted corvettes, from 24 to 26 guns; 15 large brigs, carrying 22 carronades; 20 smaller brigs, of 19 to 18 guns; 15 schooner brigs, carrying 18 carronades; 19 ditto, carrying from 10 to 14 ditto; and 90 vessels of less force. On the stocks, 19 sail of the line, of which 12 are ready to be launched; 15 frigates of the first class, 12 of 44 guns; and a number of corvettes, bombard brigs, &c. The number of men employed in the navy amounts to 22,000.

The Council of the University of London have elected the Rev. Thomas Dale, A. M., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, morning preacher at St. Bride's Fleetstreet, and evening preacher at St. Mary Abchurch, to be Professor of the English Language and Literature; and Mr. Hyman Hurwitz to be Professor of Hebrew. The weather has been so favourable for building, that the workmen are now engaged in putting on the roof. The lectures are expected to commence in October next.—*Jan.* 26.

The Lords of the Treasury have determined to extend the privilege of placing in bond every description of foreign produce (except that of the East Indies) to the port of Barnstaple, thus elevating it to a high commercial rank.

At a meeting of the Building Committee of the new Charing-cross Hospital, held on Saturday, at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur street, at which the Hon. George Agar Ellis, M. P., presided. Several resolutions expressive of the necessity of a new Hospital; of the benefits which would accrue from it, and of the most proper measures for promoting its success, were proposed by the above Noblemen and Gentlemen; and the subscriptions to the Building Fund were stated as already considerable, though very unequal to the full accomplishment of the undertaking. The Charity is intended to combine the advantages of a Dispensary with those of an Hospital; under the former capacity it is still conducted in Villiers-street, Strand, till means can be raised for effecting the operations of the latter on a more extended scale, by the erection of a new and capacious establishment.

On Friday evening, Dr. Birkbeck, when lecturing at the London Mechanics' Institution on the physiology of the organs of sense, introduced three boys from the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in the Kent-road, in order to illustrate, by living examples the manner in which one sense can supply the place of another lost or defective sense. Dr. Watson; who conducts the Seminary in the Kent-road, has carried the art of teaching the dumb to speak to great perfection. Showing the deaf boy the thing he wishes him to name, he uncovers his throat, and pronounces the word slowly; the boy watches his lips and feels his throat, and then makes an effort to pronounce the word; and Dr. Watson finds that the boy, after two or three examinations of the throat, and two or three efforts, succeeds. Without hearing a sound, he learns by his eyes to speak—and speaks, with emphasis and considerable correctness. The three youths on Friday evening are stated to have recited four verses of 'Gray's Elegy, with very appropriate gestures, and voices that wanted nothing but a little modulation. Dr. Birkbeck was patiently listened to for more than an hour and a half, and enthusiastically applauded at the close of the lecture.

The British claimants on Spain, it is said, contemplate an appeal shortly to Parliament. One of their peculiar grievances is, the commission now sitting, or presuming to sit, in Manchester-buildings, for the adjudication of their claims, though it has not in reality, after four years' deliberation, decided on any one case. The Commission forms a growing charge on any funds that may hereafter come into their possession. The current expenses, which amount to about 5,000*l.* annually; are advanced by Government, but are set down to the debit of the British claimants, if they ever obtain money from Ferdinand.

The unexpected breach of faith with the English creditors, on the part of the Mexican Government, has excited great indignation, It appears that directions were issued from the Mexican Treasury to the Envoy in London to insure the remittance; and an application was made to our Minister in Mexico to employ a vessel of war for its conveyance, at a time when not a single dollar was to be found in the Government coffers. In the case of the Colombian mock insurance; it is remarked, no one ought to have been imposed on by it, as the proof was easy of its being an authorized act; but the Mexican official order was shown openly on Change, and its form stated to be that on which previous insurances had been effected.

A large fleet of transports are at Plymouth, waiting a wind for Bermuda and Lisbon; the latter go for the purpose of bringing home the English troops in Portugal.

The town of Weymouth is converted into a scene of continual uproar by the election. The parties of 'blues' and 'purples,' inflamed by good cheer, met on Monday evening, and soon proceeded to blows, The interference of the constables was necessary to separate them, The Candidates themselves do not escape insult. Major *Weyland*, on entering his hotel on Monday evening, was assailed by the 'purples,' and had his hat knocked off, but at last succeeded in getting under cover without further injury, Towards midnight, the town became comparatively quiet; the two parties continuing only to chaunt the symbols of their favourites to the full pitch of their *lungs*.

The works at the Castle are going on with the utmost despatch; upwards of 400 persons still continue employed. Many of the principal rooms in the east and south side of the Quadrangle of the Castle are fully furnished, and kept constantly aired. St. George's Hall the room in which the grand banquet is usually given to the Knights of the Garter, is undergoing a complete alteration; the painted ceiling is to give place to a Gothic roof, highly ornamented.

His Majesty has sent a fine young elephant, intended as a present to the King of Spain. The animal is remarkably docile, and noted for its sagacity. The vessel (the brig *Barham*) in which it sailed, left London last week for Bilboa. —*Feb.* 6.

On Wednesday a Meeting of the Port Committee took place at Guildhall, when a Report, which one of the Harbour Masters had been ordered to make, of the condition of the river Thames on the spot where the water broke in upon the works of the Tunnel was presented to the Committee. It appears that some pilots had complained to the Masters of the Trinity House, that if the sinking the ballast was continued, it would cause a most serious impediment to the

Match, or Sweepstakes, Heats, R. C. 4 years 8-0 5 years old 8-8, and aged 9-2. Entrance 10 Gold Mohurs, the winner of the 50 Gold Mohurs, the 2d day to carry 4lbs. extra.

Purse of 50 Gold Mohurs, for all Horses Heats R. C. Entrance 10 Gold Mohurs. Horses that never won allowed 4lbs. the winner of the Maiden Purse not being entitled to this allowance...2 years old feather. 13 years old 7-4. . 4 years old 8-12. . 6 and aged 9-2. The winner to be Sold for 2000 Rupees.

Fourth Day, Thursday, 12th.

Purse of 30 Gold Mohurs for all Arabs, Entrance 10 Gold Mohurs heats R. C. Gentleman riders 10 stone each. The winner to be Sold for 1200 Rupees.

Sweepstakes of 50 Mohurs each, h. f. for all Arabs 8-7 each R. C. To close 1st January.

Sweepstakes of 30 Gold Mohurs each, h. f. for Maiden Arabs 8-7 each, 3 miles—the winner of the Maiden Arab Purse the 2d day, or of the Lancer or Station Cup to carry 4lbs. extra. To close 1st December.

Sweepstakes of 25 Gold Mohurs each, h. f. for all Horses, cravan weights and distance, Arabs allowed 1 stone. To close 1st December.

Fifth Day, Saturday 14th.

Purse of 40 Gold Mohurs, for Maiden Arabs 8-4 each, heats one mile and three quarters. Entrence 10 Gold Mohurs.

Purse of 25 Gold Mohurs, for all Horses 8-7 each, heats one mile and three quarters, Arabs allowed 10 lbs. Entrance 10 Gold Mohurs.

Purse of 15 Gold Mohurs for Ponies, heats 1½ mile, weight for inches, 13 hands carrying 8 stone. Country Ponies allowed 3lbs. Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs.

Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each, with 20 Gold Mohurs added for all Arabs, 1¼ mile 8-7 each. Winners before the day of naming, to carry 5lbs. extra. To close 1st January.

Sixth Day, Tuesday, 17th.

Purse of 50 Gold Mohurs for all Arabs, 10 Gold Mohurs entrance, heats 2 miles, 8-7 each. Maidens allowed 7lb.

Purse of 15 Gold Mohurs for all Galloways, 5 Gold Mohurs entrance weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 9 stone heats R. C. The winner to be sold for 500 Rupees.

Sweepstakes of 15 Gold Mohurs each, p. p. with 20 Gold Mohurs, added for all horses 10 stone each. Arabs allowed 1 stone. Gentlemen riders, R. C. To close 1st December.

Sweepstakes of 50 Gold Mohurs each, h. f. for Horses bred in India or the Cape, one mile 2 years old a feather . . 3 years old 6-13. . 4 years old 8-0...5 years old 8-7...6 and aged 8-12. To close 1st December.

Seventh Day, Friday 20th.

Purse of 25 Gold Mohurs for all Arabs, 10 Gold Mohurs entrance, heats twice round the course 8 7 each. The winner of a 50 Gold Mohurs Purse, or either Cup, to carry 5lbs. extra.

Handicap Purse of 25 Gold Mohurs for all Horses, that have started for, and have not won Public Money, heates R. C. one Gold Mohur to be paid as entrance for every horse named. The Rules of Handicap to be strictly adhered to.

Rules.

1. The General Rules for racing, as laid down in the Racing Calendar, to be applicable to these Races.

2. All disputes to be settled by the Stewards, and two referees to be chosen by the parties concerned, if there should be only two Stewards present, they are to fix upon a third person, in lieu of the absent Steward or Stewards.

3. Sealed Nomination to be sent to the Steward by 12 o'Clock, the day before each race, not otherwise provided for, to be opened at one.

4. No Horse to start, the Owner of which has not Subscribed 50 Rupees.

5. Maidens at the commencement of the Meeting, to be Maidens throughout, unless provided for.

6. Each winning Horse to pay 8 Rupees for Race Course repairs; other Horses 4 Rupees.

7. Two Horses to Start for each Public Purse, only one enter, the Owner to receive half the Purse and his Entrance.

8. Mares and Geldings allowed 3lb. in all Purse and Sweepstakes. For Private Matches the allowance must be specified, to be claimed.

9. Horse Measuring in Shoes allowed ¼ of an inch.

10. English Horses excluded.

11. For the Selling Purses, the preference to be given to the owners of the horses as they come in, and then to any bona fide Subscriber of 50 Rupees to the race, if claimed within a quarter of an hour after the last Jockey is weighed; the horse to be Sold with his engagements.

12. The ages of Arabs to be referred to the Stewards, with aid of a Veterinary Surgeon and decision to be final.

13. Should there not be sufficient Funds to pay all the Purses, an equal per Centage to be deducted.

14. Settling day to be Saturday the 21st February 1829.—*Madras Gov. Gaz. June 23.*

English Extracts.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS OR SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

THIRD SERIES.

COUSIN WILLIAM.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER IV.

When Devils will their blackest sins put on.
They do suggest at first with heavenly shews,
As I do now. SHAKSPHARE,

To attempt by words to develope the real views and intentions of Morley would be useless, since it is my wish that he should be judged by his actions; therefore, shall I not wait to describe to the reader the contending feelings by which he was agitated, when he received the artless detail contained in Caroline's letter, and read with breathless anxiety those lines, in which she solicited his advice upon the proposal which she had received from the matter of fact Sir Mark Terrington.

Involved as he was in the numerous avocations, incidental to his approaching nuptials; surrounded on all hands by lawyers with settlements, and creditors anxious to get them; coachmakers in council about his carriage; tailors pressing their suits and arranging his liveries; upholsters delivering curtain lectures; wine merchants proffering samples for his celler; decorators besieging his doors, and puffing his taste in the papers; horse-dealers storming his stables, and curiosity-mongers racing to fill his cabinets; he lost no time in replying to the tender appeal of his bewitching cousin. When she made that appeal, she calculated that however occupied her cousin William might be with the things of the world in which he was destined to move, an application of hers would not long remain unattended to; nor as it seem did she calculate amiss, for to her anxious inquiry, made to Davis on the Friday following, whether there were a latter for her, at the post office, her longing eyes were welcomed with a sight of the following, lines.

"Stevens's Hotel, July 7th, 1804.

"Dearest Caroline,

"If the world knew that I was appealed to for advice upon such a point as that, on which you have chosen to consult me, you perhaps might be laughed at for asking my opinion and I more gravely censured for giving it; but I thank you a thusand times, for this new proof of your confidence. Rest assured, sweet girl, that your reliance on me shall never be abused: although for many reasons, which at our first meeting I will explain, I should not wish your father or mother to know that I had even indirectly influenced your conduct on the present occasion.

"As to my opinion, as to my counsel upon this important matter, they are contained in two words—*Marry him.* There *was* a time when I would sooner have shot myself through the head than have given such advice—Love, Caroline, genuine, true, pure, ardent love, never does, as I think, and never *can*, as I *believe*, prosper. You were—may I say it—you *are*—all the world to me—you know it—you are conscious of it—fate, fortune, destiny demanded the sacrifice of all my hopes, of all my wishes, of all possibility of happiness on earth.—I have made it,—and I am doomed to be linked to a being with whom I have no sentiment in common. A father's curse—a father's certain ruin (involved, too, by me) depended upon my refusal of this hateful condition, and we—we—yes, *you*, beloved Caroline, and *I*, so warmly attached to each other in every point (is it not so, dearest?) are sundered,—severed eternally.

"What then remains in this heart, which for ever must glow with devotion to you—to occupy the space—the entirety—which love is forbiden to fill? and interest so deep, so vital, that the world to whom it might be spoken of, could never comprehend it—*that* I *may* own *that* I may cherish without fear, or sin, or shame—I glory in it. Why then does that interest prompt me to advise your union with Sir Mark Terrington? Hear!—Your situation at Crosby is beyond measure melancholy—your father an invalid, the care of him taken out of your hands, by one, an alien to your blood, and an intruder into your family—your life made a mere routine of mechanical movements, unenlivened by one spark of that gaiety which, to a girl full of intellect and enthusiasm like yourself, is an essential to her healthful existence as the air she breathes.

"What injury does the miser to the world, who hoards in his dusty closets, or secret caves, the diamonds, the pearls, the rubies he possesses?—To draw a parralled all these and the charms which it would be vanity in you to affect not to know that you possess, would be somewhat trite, and more common place than our words or feelings generally are; but that you *are* a treasure, a bright gem, destined to adorn the best circles of society, is true—most true. Buried as you now are, what opportunity have you of being seen, what chance have your inestimable qualities of being known or appreciated? Weigh all this well; for although I have ventured in the outset of the letter to advise, I in fact merely suggest; confident that your own judgment and good sense will decide eventually for the best; and I entreat you, sweetest, to give the subject your deliberate consideration; at the same time I repeat that I think you should take into account the actual discomforts of your present position, and the probability that an acceptable chance, of so decidedly overcoming them may not speedily again offer itself in your present state of seclusion.

"As for Sir Mark Terrington, what I have seen of him is far from objectionable: he is just what the world calls a quiet gentlemanly man; but what you and I might be inclined to call a rather dull one.—What of that?—he is *extremely* good and very amiable, and I thing would devote every thought and care of his existence to rendering his wife happy; he is sufficiently rich to be quite at his ease in pecuniary matters; and his rank and title will place you at least on the lower step of the Corinthian Temple of Fashion; his fortune will give you all the opportunity of doing good in which your generous heart so truly delights; you will no loager be subject to the ill temper of a mother-in-law, or the discipline of her laboratory; you will breathe the fresh air in peace and freedom, become the head of a family; and after setting an example of every good quality in the country, burst upon London in all the splendour of youth, and beauty, and talent, and accomplishments.

"In those persuits *we* (I mean Lady Anne and myself) may not be unacceptable adjuncts—she is blue, and has the commands of the literati; she is an amateur, and the Italians are all at her beck—she has noble blood in her veins, and the wealth of Crœsus in her purse; her society is therefore sought and courted; invitations to her parties are in request; and to be the friend of Lady Anne Seward will be sufficient to ensure my dearest cousin all that is necessary at her *entrée* to render her one of the brightest stars of our constellation. Consider this, and reflect that, however imperative I once thought our seperatiou, while you remained single and unprotected; when you are married and established in life, our acquaintance, sanctioned by your husband, and our near relationship, may be maintained, without a shadow of difficulty or impropriety.

"If I remember Sir Mark aright, talks truisms, and sits after Dilworth's directions, with one knee crossed over the others, and the second and third fingers of his right hand inserted into the button holes, of his waistcoat.—What of these? he is as much a novice in the gay world as his lady will be; *your* sweet influence will soothe and soften him in the country, while if you consign him to *my* care in London, I will polish him up, so that in six months you shall scarcely know him again.

"Take all these things into consideration first, what you escape *from*; secondly, what you are invited *to*. We must not be too sanguine in our anticipations, nor colour the prospective of life too highly; rational enjoyments, moderate delights, and comfortable existence, should be the ultimatum of mortal expectation. They are all offered to you in a marriage with Sir Mark Terrington; therefore, I say again, according to *my* judgment, marry him; but in again saying so, let me again implore you to trust the decision to your own excellent judgement, and I am convinced that you will decide rightly.

"I have not a word more to say about myself, but that my day of execution is postponed until Thursday fortnight, when I am absolutely to be turned off. Adieu, dearest Cary,—I conclude I shall soon have to say dearest *Lady Terrington.* That Heaven may bless you, is the prayer of your affectionate cousin.

"W. MORLEY.

"Of course this letter *is not to be mentioned.*"

For a moment Caroline's eyes were fixed on her cousin William's letter; for a moment she felt the instinctive inherent pride of virtue wounded by the positive protestations of love for her, which accompanied his advice to her to marry another; but it was only for a moment—he loved her still—poor William—why then did he abandon her, and descend to the meanness of marrying a woman whom he confessed he could not endure? The answer was at hand in a moment—It was a sacrifice for no less an object than the preservation of a parent;—surely *that* was commendable; nay, he could not have acted otherwise;—yet still it was cruel to say he loved, at the moment he gave an opinion favourable to her taking that step which must seperate them eternally; but then had not that separation been as affectually decided before by *his* marriage? She had seen him tremble, weep like a child, when he spoke of that connection. If he loved her, why should he dissemble with her? They were relations, educated, brought up together; was it not natural that her affection for her cousin should be wholly different from that which she *could* entertain for Sir Mark? Alas! too truly did she feel *that*—yet were her thoughts and mind then, as pure and spotless as the driven snow.

Her eye hurried again over the letter; she re-read the advice which it contained, and felt in a moment the full force of the contrast between her present situation and that which opened to her; her avowed lover was amiable and excellent: her father strongly whished the marriage to take place; William earnestly recommended her acceptence of the offer, although submitting to her superior judgement Davis, as usual, was called into council whose only question was as to the view which Mr. Morley took of the subject, and whose vote, when Caroline informed her of the contents of his letter, of course coincided exactly with *his* suggestions.

Suffice it to say, the efforts of the coalition succeeded—The die was cast.—I shall spare Caroline's blushes, her father's tears of joy, and the reader's patience, by merely saying, that after an interview between Mr. Crosby and his daughter, which terminated in a hearty embrace and blessing from the old gentleman; a letter was despatched to Sir Mark Terrington, requesting the pleasure of his company at dinner the following day.

After this interview and acceptance, for acceptance is was, if not of Sir Mark's hand, at least of the proposal of addressing her, Caroline felt more at ease than she had been for some time; but there was a melancholy mingled with her tranquility, to which she had heretofore been a stranger: she felt that she had decided the great question of her life, and consented to forego all hope of real happiness; but in doing so she had gratified the wishes of her father, and, above all, followed the advice of her cousin William; yet it must be confessed, that the business-like mode in which the affair of love-making was to be conducted, was anything but cheering to a heart and mind like Caroline's; although if the truth were known, and known it must be, the hope that by marrying and quitting her present residence, she might avail herself of the opportunity held out in Morley's letter of enjoying his society (and that of his lady, *perhaps*) was the predominant passion which actuated her conduct upon the occasion.

It is difficult I know to make the world believe that a girl, listening to avowals of affection from one man at the moment she was following his advice to unite herself to another, or who gave in to a match where her heart could not be interested, merely in the expectation of being enabled to enjoy the society of an individual dearer to her than her husband, could be high minded, or delicate, or even innocent; yet Caroline Crosby was all of these, and pure and amiable as girl could be. She loved her cousin William dearly, and would have told her husband so, had she been married on the morrow—she would have gone farther, and told him that she would have married her cousin William, had their union been possible—for she was so unworldly in her views, and so unknowing in the ways of worldly folks, that she could not discover either impropriety or indelicacy in loving her cousin, her relation, her play-mate, her friend, *as* her cousin,—when all hope of being his wife was at an end; it was for his good temper, his wit, his conversation, his accompliments, that she loved him; and she argued, or rather thought,—for to say she argued with herself, would be to imply that she doubted the propriety of her feelings—that she might love his society, and admire his qualities to the end of life, without infringing any rule, or violating any principle of decorum.

Platonic attachments, or what some high-flying independent ladies call "friendships" for men, are extremly well in theory; and poor Caroline, who was yet only a theorist, and who placed her affection for Morley upon the score of relationship, believing that the ove which he so unequivocally expressed for *her*, was of a similar nature to that which she admitted hereself to feel for *him*, saw, as I have just said, no more indelicacy in his avowals than a sister would discover in the professions of a brother's affection. So far as this goes, it is not difficult to acquit her of vice—how far she will stand excused for admitting the address of Sir Mark Terrington, as a means of escaping thraldom, securing her independence, joining in the gay world, and associating with her amiable relation, those will best decide who have lived in the medicated atmosphere of a sick house, under the domination of an icy step-mother robbed of the only associate from whose society she derived any pleasure, and urged to an escape from all the evils which surrounded her by a father's solicitation to accept an excellent, kind, and honourable man for a husband, who was anxious to lay his large fortune and little title at her feet.

At all events, however anxious I may be to put Caroline in a favourable point of view for the rigid examination she is doubtless doomed to undergo, her conduct is no affair of mine: I am merely the narrator, the journalist; and being in no way either pledged to her good behaviour, or to be compromised by her misdeeds, I simply state facts—and leave my readers to make their own comments, and draw their own conclusions.

Suffice it to say, that the invitation forwarded to Stamfordleigh was answered in the affirmative by Sir Mark, in a note writen in the clearest and most beautiful hand; and that upon the receipt of it Mrs Crosby issued special directions to her housekeeper to prepare a suitable dinner for the occasion—since, as it should be known, upon ordinary days the family table was decked out with light broths, panados, rice puddings, and that sort of cookery best adapted to the dreadful state of health which Mr. and Mrs. Crosby imagined themselves to be (what is called) enjoying.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

— The bark Madras, James Christian, from Liverpool the 29th January.

— The bark John Craig, T, Meldram. from Bordeaux the 19th May.

17. The ship Claudine, Geo, Flinn, from London the 9th February, St, Jago, and Madras the 12th June

18, The Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel Enterprize, from Akyab. the 13th June.

Passengers per bark Madras, James Christian, commander. From Madras :—Mrs, King ; Francis Durgan, Esq, Surgeon ; Mr, King, Captain's Clerk, died at Sea, March 13th,

Per ship Claudine, Geo. Flinn commander, From London :—Mrs, Salter ; Mrs, Francis ; Misses Fookes and Robarts ; Captain Salter, 2d Cavalry ; Captain [illegible], Country Service ; Capt, S, Hull ; Dr, Francis, H. C, Service; Dr, Campbell ; Messrs, Muller and Simpson, Cadets ; Messrs, McCullen, Gasper, junior ; Master Morton.

Per H, C, Steam Vessel Enterprize, From Akyab — Mrs, Hunter ; Mrs, Johnstone ; R, Hunter, Esq, ; Mr, Fitzgerald, and Dr. Carr,

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 16. The ship Hercules. J, B, Aldrige for China,

— The French ship Fils de France, C, Geoffroy, for Singapore,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Rutnagherry, on the 12th June, Mrs Eugenia, Cabral, of a Son,

At Rutnagherry, on the 17th May last, Mrs Honorio Cabral, of a Son,

At Colabah, on the 3d inst the Lady of the Rev, James Clow, Senior Minister of the Scotch Church, of a daughter

On the 8d Instant, Mrs J, A, Higgs, of a son,

On Sunday. the 29th June, the Lady of Capt. R, O, Meriton, Pay Master, Baroda, Subsideary Force, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Rutnagherry. on the 15th June, Jacob P, A, Cabral, to Miss Letitia Anna Bello,

DEATHS.

At Dapoolee, on the 28th ultimo, Ensign James Gwinnett, 4th Regt, N, I, aged 23 years,

At Byculiah, on the 3d inst, of Cholera, Mary Ann Jane, the Daughter of Mr J, Newell, School Master aged 1 year and 11 months,

At Bombay, on the morning of the 1st Instant, Mr John Williams, Overseer Engineer Department, Aged 35 years, leaving a Widow and four children to lament their great and irreparable loss,

At his house at Byculiah, on the evening of Thurspay last, the 3d instant, Lieut-Col. Robert Hunt, Commandant of the Corps of Invalids, at the advanced age of 19 years, upwards of 47 of which were passed in this country, in the Hon'ble Company's Service.

MADARS.

BIRTHS.

At Madrass, on the 21st June, the Lady of James Webster, Esq. of a Daughter,

At the Residency Hyderabad, on the 13th June, the Lady of Captain J, A. Moore, of a son.

On the 23d Instant, the Lady of Captain Marjoribanks, was safely delivered of a Daughter,

At the Hyderabad Residency, on Friday the 13th Instant, at half past 10 o'clock A, M, Mrs, A. Fruwall, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on Monday the 16th June, the Wife of Mr. J, J, Tomlinsoni Cantonment Serjeant Major of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Pulicat, on the 23d instant, by the Reverend J. Kindlinge, Mr James Arnold Hicken, to Miss Caroline Frances. eldest daughter of Mr, R, W, Keppen, Master Attendant at Pulicat,

DEATHS.

None.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 9th May, the widow of the Mr Thomas Ockelton, of a son,

At Calcutta, on 15th June, Mrs, F, T, Fergusson, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th June, Mrs. P, J, O'Brien, of a daughter,

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta on the 16th June, at St, John's Cathedral by the Reverend W, Eales, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Mr Peter Muzin, to Miss Ann

At Calcutta, on the 18th June, at the Cathedral, by the Rev, William Eales, Mr John Hammond, of the H, C, Marine, to Miss Penelope Wortsfod Mitchell,

DEATHS.

At Moulmein, on the 25th March, of fever. brought on child-birth, Mary, wife of Major Macqueen, 36th Regiment N, I, aged 30 years, leaving an afflicted husband and family to lament her loss

At Calcutta, on the 16th June, Ann Elizabeth Maria, the infant daughter of Mr Emmer, aged 15 months and 8 days.

At Chinsurah, on the 18th June. after a short but severe illness. Mrs, Elizabeth Dick, aged 55 years.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, June 25.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28½ *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

96½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees . ½ *Discount*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees ½ *Discount*

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival in the Roads this forenoon, of the H. C. Ship *William Fairlie*, Captain Blair, from the Downs the 6th of March.

Passengers.—Mrs. Lushington, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. M'Kenzie, Mrs. Shoolbraid; Miss Sterling, Miss Seymour, Miss M'Kenzie, Miss Fraser: Colonel H. Fraser, Lieutenant F. A. M'Kenzie, Messrs. W. Douglas, A. C. F. Dickson, and Jas. B. Fraser, Civil Servants; Messrs. F. C. Hawkins, H. Fraser, J. Moore, Dobson Groube, D. W. Balfour, Peter Holmes, Charles Ireland, L. Macqueen, H. Congrave, W. B. Mosley, Thomas Morell, B. W. Black and George Gordon, Cadets; Major Farquharson, Lieutenant M'Pherson, Lieutenant Johnston, Lieutenant and Adjutant Richardson; Ensigns Wester, Funnell Cahro, 1st Royal Regt; Captain Armstrong, Quarter Master Shoolbraid, 45th Regiment; Captain Duke, Agar and Codd, 48th Regt.; Lieut. and Adjutant Kenny, Lieut. Graham, 89th Regt.; Detachments of the different Regiments—256 Men, 31 Women and 29 Children.—*Gov. Gaz. Ex. June 24th.*

THE long expected Ship *General Palmer*, Captain Truscott, came into the Roads yesterday, having left Portsmouth on the 23d of February.

Passengers.—Mrs. Bannister, Messrs. Hooper, Harris, Johnson, Cox, Wake, Cockburn, Forster Hamilton, German and Atkinson.

We announced the arrival of the H. C. Ship *William Fairlie*, from England the 6th March in an Extra Gazette of Tuesday.

The Brig *Magaret*, Captain J. Taylor, from Calcutta 8th May and Masulipatam 18th June, arrived yesterday.

The Shipping Report further contains the departure of the Brig *Macauley*, Captain J. Aiken, from Moulmein on Tuesday.

The following is extracted from the Journal of a Passenger on the H C. Ship *Macqueen*, with the Perusal of which we have been kindly favored.

The day (16th May, off the Cape of Good Hope), commenced with heavy gales, accompanied, by thunder and lightning, which increasing, continued till three o'clock, when the Ship was struck by lightning two feet above the cap which completely shivered the main-top mast, and passing downwards, knocked all the hoops off the main mast, besides injuring it severely. The electric fluid passed through the gun-deck and injured one of the pumps. Its further direction could not be correctly ascertained; but from a quantity of smoke that was perceived below, it was thought for some time the Ship was on fire, which fortunately proved otherwise. About twenty men were knocked down, but none severely injured. At about two o'clock next morning, the main-top-mast went over carrying every thing along with it.—*Gov. Gav.*

H. M. Ship *Undaunted* has not yet sailed—her departure has been delayed, we understand, by the slight indisposition of LADY BENTINCK—When the *Undaunted* left Table Bay, LORD AMHERST was very ill at the Cape—The *Herald* went round to Simon's Bay to embark his Lordship, but he was too ill to go on board. The *Herald* put to Sea again for a few days, when she was to return for him.

The *Undaunted* touched at Rio de Janeiro—remained there a fortnight, and sailed again on the 23d of April. She was also ten days at the Cape, so that she made a very quick passage. She returns home from Calcutta, touching at Penang, and the Mauritius—from the latter Island she is expected to convey Sir *Lowry Cole* to his new Government, the Cape.—*Madras Courier, June 27.*

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

JUNE 18, 1828.

BUY. Prem.			SELL Prem.	
26	0	Remittable	25	0
Disct. 4		Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0	10 Disct.
Prem. 2		New ditto ditto		2 Disct.
5500	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5300	0 Prem.

BANK SHARES.
PREMIUM.

BUY.	SELL.
5,500	5,300

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills.	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	6	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.		CALCUTTA.	SELL	
1	10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1	11

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	207 4	206 12
Sovereigns	each	11	4
Guineas	ditto	11	0
Old Goldmohurs	ditto	18	12
New Ditto	ditto	17	6

RATES OF EXCHANG,

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 a 2 0
Bombay	30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs	98 0
Madras	ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 a 92 0

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
12TH JUNE 1828.

The Reverend Mr. C. Wimberley, District Chaplain at Howrah.

The Reverend Mr. John Jackson, District Chaplain at Chinsurah.

The Reverend Mr. G. W. Crawford, District Chaplain at Allahabad.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

No. 238. GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 26th May 1828.

The Leave of Absence granted, by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir G. T. Walker, to Captain Hawkins, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, to proceed to England on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, is confirmed.

Division Orders by Major General Pine under dates the 3d and 4th instant, the former granting leave to Lieutenant Brevet Captain Nagle, of the 47th Regiment, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to his obtaining general leave to England and the latter permitting Captain Johnson, of the 14th Foot, under instructions from Head Quarters, to proceed to the Deyrah Dhoon, and do duty with the Convalescent Depôt, are confirmed.

Brigadier General Price's Division Order, of the 4th instant, appointing Privates R. Pailthorpe, 11th Light Dragoons, and P. Hinds, 16th Lancers the former to act as Serjeant, and the latter as Corporal to the Detachment of His Majesty's Troops, consisting of rejected Invalids proceeding to the Upper Provinces, under the Command of Lieutenant Lacy, 3d Buffs, confirmed:

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

44th Foot—Ensign Halfhide, One Month, in extension from the 1st Proximo, to enable him to rejoin.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
WILLOUGBY COTTON,
Adjt. Genl. H. M.'s Forces in India
Gov. Gaz.

HON'BLE J. ADAM'S PORTRAIT.

(From the India Gazette of yesterday.)

The Portrait of the late Honourable J. ADAM, Esq. was unpacked at the Town Hall on Saturday morning, and has been placed in the South Western apartment of that building for the inspection of the public. We understand, however that the Committee appointed to the charge of it, have determined upon transferring it to the walls of the Council Chamber, there being no suitable nor convenient spot for its suspension in the Town Hall. The arrangement is no doubt judicious, appropriated as the Town Hall is to public dinners and balls, at which the exclusion of cooling breezes by the intervention of statues and pictures would often be a very serious privation. It is much to be lamented, however, that we should be thus inhospitable to the illustrious dead, and in the fudulgence of gross appetites or frivolous amusement, afford them no local habitation amongst us. Surely a tavern and an assembly room might be found some where else; and then the Town Hall might be splendidly and appropriately decorated while its walls would be a valuable record of the past, and a still more valuable beacon for the future. The merits of those who have risen amongst us to distinction would be then recalled to daily recollection, and would read to the future scholar or statesman an inspiring and encouraging lesson.

As to the Portrait itself, we of course put upon record our own want of taste and judgment, when we say we do not like it. People here do not write in open virandas, shewing a sky, that never was a sky in India or any where else. But this is of less importance than the figure, which in dress and character is as unlike that of the original as can be well imagined. Then the face, although physically like, is morally unlike; it has a fierce and startling expression, which is very foreign to the mild, placid and benigh temperament that was faithfully revealed in the features of JOHN ADAM.

A case of some importance to the mercantile community and executors in general has been decided in Chancery in favour of Mr. John Palmer of this place. Mr. Charles Barber left in his Will, one lakh of Rupees to his friend Mr. Palmer to be paid as soon as convenient after his death, appointing Mr. Palmer his executor. By a codicil he gave Mr. Palmer whom he described in it, as the executor named in his will, two lakhs, of rupees in addition to the one lakh previously bequeathed.

Mr. Palmer charged his commission on collecting the Assets of the Estate, the said Assets being in the hands of Palmer and Co. of which firm he the Executor was a Member. The *Master* disallowed the claim. Mr. Palmer objected to the report and the exception was heard before the Vice Chancellor, who referred it back to the *Master*, to ascertain whether according to the course of the Court in India, an Executor so situated was entitled to his Commission of 5 per cent. The Master in his report made pursuant to this order, decided that an Executor who was also legatee, but not having his legacy given him *in the capacity of Executor*, was entitled to recover without regard to the circumstance; when it occurred, that the Assets had arisen from a debt due to the Testator by a mercantile house of which the Executor himself was a partner. This report was opposed on the ground alone, however, that the legacy was given the legatee in his capacity of Executor, but the Vice Chancellor took a different view of the case, and confirmed the report, awarding to Mr. Palmer his Commission. The costs of both parties to be paid out of the Testator's residuary Estate.

Bengal Hurkaru, June 17,

Sporting Intelligence.

To Sportsmen and Breeders.
Calcutta.

It being the intention of the Secretary to the Jockey Club to carry on the Bengal Stud Book he requests those Gentlemen who breed horses will favor him with the necessary information to enable him to do so. The measure will be obviously beneficial to Breeders and Sportmen, by affording to them and the public an authentic Record of the Pedigrees of all Horses bred in India. The Secretary consequently begs to call the attention of Breeders to the necessity of reporting to him the Produce of all their Mares whether the same entered for any Sweepstake or not, together with the names of Sires, &c. He also begs to call attention to the terms of this year's (the 12th) Riddlesworth Stakes and requests Gentlemen will make their nominations with as little delay as possible. Those Gentleman who have omitted to declare Produce for the 11th or last Riddlesworth, being for mares covered in 1827, are requested to do so without delay, notifying the date of the Drop, Marks, &c. Letters addressed to the Secretary to the Jockey Club, care of Messrs. Palmer and Co. will be duly attended to.

12TH RIDDLESWORTH.

The 12th year of the great Riddlesworth Stake of 100 Goldmohurs each, H. F. and only 15 forfeit, if declared by the 1st November preceding the day of running for the Produce of Mares covered in 1828. Nomination to be made to the Secretary to the Jockey Club by the 1st September 1828, and Produce or Failure to be declared by the 1st September 1829. In the event of failure to make such declaration within the prescribed period the party will forfeit his right to start his Colt or Filly and will be liable to a forfeit of 10 Goldmohurs—to be added to the stake. No produce, no forfeit. The get of untried Stallions allowed 4lb. Produce of Arab Mares allowed 4lb—Colts 8st. 7th.—Fillies 8st. 4th. Gilbert mile, to be run on the 1st day of the Calcutta December, Meeting. 1832, Colts, &c. to be entered by 9 P. M on the Saturday Evening preceding the day of running.

Meerut Race Meeting, February 1829.
First Day Wednesday, 4th.

Purse of 50 Gold Mohurs. for Horses, bred in India and the Cape, heats one mile and half. Entrance 10 Gold Mohurs 2 years old 7s. 2lb. 4 years old 8st. 5lb. 5 years old 8st. 12lbs. 6 and aged 9st. 2lb

Purse of 20 Gold Mohurs. for all horses, give and take, 14 hands 8st. 7lb. heats R. C. Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs. The winner to be sold for rupees 600.

Sweepstakes of 50 Gold Mohurs; h. f. or 10 Gold Mohurs, forfeit, if declared before 1st January, for Maiden Arabs, 8 st. 7lb each, R. C, to close the 1st January. If ten subscribers, the second horse to receive 25 Gold Mohurs.

The Trial Stakes of 15 Gold Mohurs p. p. for Maiden Arabs, 8st. 10lb. Subcriptions each, R. C. to close 1st January. Three Subscribers or no race.

Second Day. Saturday, 7th.

Station Gold Cup, by Subscription, added to a Sweepstakes of 25 Gold Mohurs each one three mile heat, for all Arabs 8-7 each. Horses that never won before the day of naming, allowed 4lbs. Horses to be named to the Secretary or on before 1st December 1828, and a forfeit of 5 Gold Mohurs to be paid for all Horses that do not start, to be declared the day before the meeting. If Ten Subscribers, to the Sweepstakes the Owner of the Second Horse to withdraw his Stakes for that horse, only, but to pay his Stakes for any other horse he may start.

Purse of 50 Gold Mohurs for Maiden Arabs ...4 years old 7 9, 5 years old 8-2 6 and aged 8-9.. Heats R. C. Entrance 10 Gold Mohurs, horses to be named the day before the meeting.

Sweepstakes of 50 Gold Mohurs each h. f. for all Horses bred in India and the Cape, Maidens allowed 3 lbs. – 2 miles. To close on 1st January, and name the day before the meeting.—3 years old 7-0..4 years old 8 0..5 years old 8-7..6 years old 8-10..7 and aged 8-12.

Third Day, Tuesday, 10th.

Purse of 30 Gold Mohurs, for all Arabs, heats R. C....4 years old 8-0 . . 5 years old 8-7..6 years and aged 9. The winner to be sold for Rupees 1500. Entrance 10 Gold Mohurs.

A Gold Cup, value 50 Gold Mohurs, given by the Officers of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, for Arabs that have never started for Purse,

ut a Minister of the Crown must be influenced by other considerations, totally independent of the ordinary claims upon a Member of the Legislature. He has to bear in mind the effect which these measures may have upon the interests of all the various classes of his fellow-subjects. At the time when the Sacramental Test was first enjoined, it certainly was not considered either a desecration or a profanation. This Sacramental Test, which became a proof of qualification, was not originally intended for that purpose; but I admit that the state of the law has undergone some alteration from the lapse of time. In requiring the Sacramental Test to be taken as a qualification for all offices, the indemnity act saves those who take it from the profanation which is supposed to be attendant upon the consenting to such an act—(Cries of 'No, No!) I do not say that it does so in principle; but I contend that it must have that effect in practice. I am not prepared, I confess, to argue this question, as if the continuance of the Test and Corporation Acts was so essentially interwoven with the protection of the Constitution, or the security of the Protestant establishment, that one or both must fall by the concession which the Dissenters require; but in inquiring whether the ancient laws of this country are to be at once laid aside, I am bound to consider what were the principles upon which those laws were enacted. What is there, indeed, in the situation of the Dissenters, which can be said to present all that great practical evil and insult of which we have heard so much? If, indeed, I could be satisfied that the Dissenter would be placed in a better situation, or if I convinced that they would thereby be freed from any great practical grievance, so high is my respect for the character of that body, I would be strongly induced to consider the propriety of effecting an immediate repeal of the laws which are said to affect them. I cannot, however, perceive that there is any such grievance; and I do not think that the mere fact of their being subjected to the influence of the insult. With respect to municipal honours, the noble vanity of aspiring to which I deem highly commendable in those who aspire to them, as far as I am aware, the Protestant Dissenter is not actually excluded. For instance, Dissenters are admitted into the Corporation of London.

On the 28th February, Lord John Russell proceeded to state his reasons for the Resolutions on which he intended to found his proposed Bill. He approached the subject again with the more pleasure, inasmuch as the late discussions had not elicited any thing from either side of the house which could give cause of irritation to either the Dissenters or the Members of the Established Church. In coming to the consideration of a question so important and and so influentially affecting the liberties of the subject, the house had acted correctly in avoiding allusion to party dissensions, or to feelings which could tend to narrow the question. The hon. Member for Devonshire had the other night proposed to substitute the temporary suspension of the Acts, for the Annual Indemnity Bill. Such a measure was unbefitting the dignity of Parliament, and paltering with the Dissenters, and incapable of giving satisfaction either to them or to the Members of the Established Church. It would leave the Dissenters in the same precarious tenure as the Indemnity Bill did, and the Churchmen would apprehend that if the Acts were once suspended they would never be revived. The Parliament ought to abolish these laws altogether or keep them up for ever. To treat the question as a half measure was not the way to consider it justly; if the house should make any alteration, he hoped they would go the entire length of repealing. His sole object was simple and unqualified repeal, and it was not probable he could be brought to consent to any other. Much had been said as to the effect the repeal of these laws would produce on the progress of the Catholic Question. For his part, he was ready to confess, that so strong was his impression that the grievances under which the Catholics laboured were heavier, practically, than those of the Dissenters, that though he should be always willing to support the repeal of the Corporation and Test acts by his vote, he certainly would never bring it forward if he thought the repeal would be injurious to the question of Catholic Emancipation—and this, his feeling, he had communicated to the Dissenters last Session. But he did not think that the repeal of these Acts would have any such effect. The petitions of both the Catholics and Dissenters began by setting out the assertion of the same principle, namely the injustice of excluding any class of subjects from civil offices on account of their religion; and he was sure that, when he assisted one class of men in the recovery of their rights, he was essentially promoting the general principle of religious liberty. It had been asserted that his introduction of the present measure tended to create irritation and dissension between the Dissenters and the Members of the Church of England. In answer to that he would say, that his object was to allay irritation—not to excite it; and his measure would, in his opinion, produce the effect of allaying angry feelings; for a proof of this he only need refer to the petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, in which it was stated as a fact worthy the consideration of the house, that since the restrictive laws against the Dissenters of Ireland had been repealed, all irritation and discord between them and the members of the Established Religion had ceased. In fine, the better and wiser way for the professors of the Established Church would be, not to cavil against the admission of Dissenters to official eligibility as dangerous to the Establishment, but to admit them cordially and at once into the bosom of society. The Noble Lord concluded by moving, "That so much of the Acts of the 23d and and 25th of Charles the Second, and of the Act of the 16th of George the Second, and another of the 16th of George the Second, as related to the enactment of penal restrictions and disqualifications against Dissenters, be repealed."

Sir Thomas Acland said a few words.

Lord John Russell in explanation, stated, that he was most anxious for the amicable settlement of the question—that settlement would be made still more valuable if effected with the consent of the Established Church. He was ready to consent to every thing but a measure inferring that those Acts formed any security to the Protestant religion. The proposed Suspension Bills were objectionable in this point, that the church would look for the revival of the Test and Corporation Acts after the expiration of the Suspension Bills, and the Dissenters would expect the total abolition of those Acts after the same period. To the first proposition of his Hon. Friend the Member for Devonshire, that of taking an oath in all cases of newly coming into office, in no way to attempt disturbing or destroying the establishment of the Protestant Church, or of the Government of this country, he was bound to say, that an oath of this kind did not appear liable to any decisive objection. (Hear, hear.) His (Lord J. Russell's) main object, however was, to procure the absolute, unconditional, repeal of these Acts, and there could be no difficulty in introducing such an oath, as additional matter to the Bill, in the report which the Committee might come to on such Bill. Without pledging himself to any specific course or any particular form of words in this respect, he had no hesitation in declaring that if he could believe the Government would be induced to meet such a proposal as this, in respect of a substituted oath, he for one would take no exception to the measure.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, he had on a former evening expressed his wish, when the Noble Lord carried his motion by so decided a majority—(Hear, hear,)—that that Noble Lord should not fix upon so early a day after that discussion for its renwal in Committee. It was to late—as two o'clock in the morning of Wednesday that the House determined, by the result of that division, not that it would repeal the Test and Corporation Acts, but "that it would resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of so much of the said Acts, as requires persons before they are admitted into any office or place in corporation, and so on; to take the Sacramental Test. The few observations he (Mr. Peel) was now about to make he should preface by observing, that he stood on the present occasion, in a very peculiar situation; or rather by saying, that he was about to speak not in his official character at all, but in his individual capacity. He had been the whole day engaged out of town in attending the Council or in looking through the paper upon which he had had the honour that evening of submitting a motion; and, therefore, he had no communication on this subject with any of his colleagues in the Government, or any other parties. But if the only question between himself and the noble Lord, were this—"Shall these Acts be repealed or shall the present system be continued;"—and if they, who on a former evening, had concurred in the vote which carried the motion of the Noble Lord—if they, in his opinion, had no other object in view but simply the repeal of these Acts be (Mr. Peel) should be free to say, that the majority of evening was so deciside, that he would no longer persevere in an opposition to that opinion; an opposition which he would allow to be even pertinacious upon a question of this great magnitude, and (under such circumstances) calculated to engender animosities, the occurrence of which could have felt no difficulty in obeying what must have been considered the wish of the House. He would at this opportunity, have abstained from all observation; but since it appeared to him that thos Honorable Members who concurred with the Nobe Lord in calling a Committee to consider of one part of the operation of the Test Acts did not go the length of thereby voting, that they should be now altogether repealed; he did hope that Gentlemen on both sides of that House, would not commit themselves—that the Noble Lord would not commit himself—by the proceeding of to-night—to a determination not to accept of any alternative whatever t receive nothing short of the unconditional repeal of these Acts. (Hear, hear.) In point of fact there was nothing to prevent them from considering of the propriety of adopting some such alternative, although on the nature of such alternature he at present offered no opinion. If however, some measure could be desired which should carry the consent of the whole Legislature—if that part of these Acts which really did affected the conciences of the scrupulous members of the Church of England, as well as what constituted the true and permanent grievances, could be done away with, he did trust that the Noble would not be instigated by his triumph of the other night, or by any love of a mere abstract principle, positively, to refuse the concession of any middle course which might ultimately have the effect of securing that great object—the concurrence of both Houses of the Legislature in the removal of such grievances. The two arguments employed on the former debate, were, that the principle of the existing law required the taking of the Sacramental Test as a qualification for office; and that the grievance, as regarded the Dissenters, was, that although by the practice of many Corporations, the precise provisions of this law were overlooked & evaded, and Dissenters were admitted into them under such evasion, yet there were many other Corparations where this practice was not permitted; and whether permitted or not—and although as to the first argument it might be said that the law was much mitigated by the annual Indemnity Acts—it was still in the power of any individual, in respect of this latter argument, whether owing to his being of a rival family, or to the view (perhaps a false one) which he might take of the interests of the Church, or from private pique, or from malice—at any time to call into action the dormant law, and to say to the candidate for office "you are not eligible—you have not taken the qualification—and I give you notice that every vote which shall be given for you shall be null and void." In this way, undoubtedly, such a person might counteract the beneficial operation of the Annual Indemnity Act. The Right Honourable Gentleman went on to admit that, though it might be possible to point out very many of the instances in which Dissenters had been prevented from accepting office by this disqualification being actually objected against them, it was impossible to assertain how many conscientious men might be withheld from coming forward as candidates for office, from the mere possibility of such an objection being taken of them. He also acmitted that another objection consisted in this that the preamble of the Act was at variance with the enacting clauses, as had been well observed by an Houble Genileman opposite on a former night. But he could not help adverting to the suggestions which had been thrown out by an Honorable Baronet, as to the benefit to be derived from introducing some measures which should not repeal the Test and Corporation Act(altogether, but suspend their operation for a certain period of so many years, so as concerned the taking of the Sacramental Test. If the Noble Lord could succeed by some means like these in obtaining the consent of the whole of the Legislature to such an alteration of the law as he might propose, he (Mr. Peel) put it to him, as to a person desirous of effecting a practical good to a great extent,, if he could not carry the whole of his object into execution of removing a practical grievance, whether be would not rather obtain this partial object, than run the risk of committing together two branches of the Legislature on a question of this most important character, and so nearly concerning religious feeling and opinion. (Hear, hear, hear.) Again he repeated to the Noble Lord, that he had has no opportunity of consulting with any of his Colleagues upon this matter, which he threw out as a more incidental suggestion. He only stated it with the view of maintaining that peace which they had happily maintained throughout the whole of this discussion; a discussion hitherto free from those angry feelings which he should be the first to deprecate. The measure in question was one which ought to be well considered before further proceedings were taken in it, and assuredly more time should have been allowed for such a purpose. The proposition, he did assure the Noble Lord, was made with no under hand intention, but really in the desire of affording the Legislature the amplest time for deliberation.—(Hear, hear.)"

On the 4th of March, Mr. George Lambe brought up the report of the Committee, and Lord John Russell moved for leave to bring in a Bill pursuant to the resolutions of the report. On leave being given, the Noble Lord stated his intention of moving the second reading of the Bill on the 7th, and carrying it into Committee on Monday the 10th of March.

Of the forty-five Members for Scotland, only nineteen voted on this occasion; six for the repeal and thirteen against it. Of the members connected with Scotland who represent English boroughs, by far the greater part voted against the motion.

The London John Bull of the 2d of March, in noticing the proceedings in the House of Commons on this occasion, observes:

"We have neither room nor inclination to go into a detail of the mischiefs which will inevitably arise from the repeal of the salutary Acts which it is sought to annul. It may be sufficient to prove the ruinous nature of such a repeal, by stating that Mr. Canning himself made his stand against it—or if that be not enough to satisfy the most sceptical as to the ill effects of this new piece of liberality, the conduct of the contrivers of the scheme, the rash violence of the triumphant Whigs and Radicals on Thursday, may, perhaps, serve to convince them. Mr. Peel's conciliatory feelings towards the Opposition were eagerly misrepresented—his desire for a few days delay of the question, refused in the most uncourteous manner—and the zeal and earnestness of the friends of Popery displayed themselves with unusual clearness. We repeat—the friends of Popery—for so far from checking the progress of that destructive question, (as most of the newspapers say they think this repeal will) we are convinced that the annihilation of the disabilities of the dissenters, now pressed with such energy, will, if carried, only form a new *claim* (as it is called) for the Roman Catholics, a new ground of discontent and a new plea of oppression—and yet many men attached to the Government and Constitution have been so blinded and deceived by the plausibility of the more cautious advocates of the double-faced measure, that they actually voted with the Opposition in the first division."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. L. J. Frederick, Insps. Engr.
Ensn. Wm. Knipe, 17th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Rollings, 2d Grend. Regt.
Cornet T. Hay, H. M. 4th Lt. Dns.
Asst. Surg. Wm. Leggett.
Major J. G. Griffith. Artillery.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 3d.—Ship Hannah, C. W. Martin, from China left 12th April touched at Batavia, and left it in the 19th May.

Do. Barque Ceres, (Free Trader) D. Warren, Master from London 11th Jany. Falmouth 13th Feb.

5th Ship Mary, (Free Trader) Henry B. Guy, Master from London, Gravesend 6th March.

Passengers per Ship Hannah.—Master Arthur Davies, Captain Andrew, Country Service, Capt. Antoney, Country Service, Mr. Liebswarch.

Per Ceres.—Frederick Browing, Free Mariner.

Per Mary.—Henry Ford.

DEPARTURES.

NONE.—

SHIPS LOADING.

Admiral Benbow for London; Recovery for London; Julia for London; Rising Star for London Anandale for London; Mary, for London; H. C. Dunira for China; Edinburgh for China. Dutchess of Athol for China Abercromby Robinson for China; Cumberland for China; Hormusjee Bomanjee for China; Medina for Calcutta; Arab Futtaysalam for Calcutta; French Ship Sophie for Bordeaux.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. SHIPS.—Dunira; Edinburgh; Dutchess of Athol, and Abercrombie Robinson.

FREE TRADERS.—Exmouth, Admiral Benbow, Gallovedian, Annandale, Rising Star, Duncan Gibb, Mary, Surry, Recovery, Medina, Julia, Ellen, Sarah, Ceres, and Mary.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Asia Felix, Oscar, Almeida, Lady, Caroline, Hashmy, and Hannah, Cumberland.

FRENCH.—Sophie.

ARAB.—Moidinbux, Fatayalabad, Asadulbhar. Wootmany, Futtaysalum, Futaynasry, and Hamamshaw.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Elphinstone, Coote, Discovery and Fly.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 21.—H. M. Ship Undaunted, Capt. A. W. J. Clifford, C. B. from Plymouth 9th February and Cape 16th May.

do. Brig Norfolk, Captain J. Goldie, from Padang 17th May, Porto Novo 18th and Pondicherry 20th June.

do. Brig Lady Munro, Captain G. Gahan, from Masulipatam 9th June.

do. Ship Danae, Captain Lafourcade, from Borbeaux 1st April and Bombay 9th June

22. H. C. Ship Macqueen, Captain James Walker. from London 11th March.

24. H. C. Ship William Fairlie, Captain T. Blair, from the Downs 6th March.

25. Ship General Palmer, Captain G. Truscott, from Portsmouth 23d February.

do. Brig Margaret, Captain J. Taylor, from Calcutta 8th May and Masulipatam 18th June.

Passengers per H C Ship Macqueen.—Mrs M'Donald, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Straton, Mrs. Burlton, Miss Wade, Miss Cooper, Miss Frith; Major Cooper, Captain ocott, Captain Straton; A. E. Binny, Esq. free Merchant; Messrs. G. Sparkes, S. J. Popham, Writers; Messrs. W. Garrard; W. K. Warsters, H. H. Bell, J. Maitland R. Gordon, R. Paton, W. Drysdale, D. M. Briges, and W. Bell, Cadets; Master Cooper; Sir E. H. Williams, H. M. 41st 41st Regt,; Capt, Pillichody. Lieutenants Dyer, Glen, Burlton, and Glasgore. Ensigns Morris, Chambers, and Qr. Mr. Davidson, H. M. 41st Regt, Lieutenants Coote, Parr, Ross, and Henderson, 54th Regt,; Ensigns Chiney, and Chalk, 54th Regt; Lieutenant Shiel, and Ensign Baynton, 89th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 21.—Bark Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson, for Coringa.

24. Brig Macauly, Captain J. Aiken, for Moulmein.

25. Ship Milford, Captain G. Jellicoe, for Calcutta.

do. Brig Hutton, Captain S. Shaw, for do.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
Ship Milford, Captain G. Jellicoe.
Bark Eliza, Ann, Captain J. Poulson.
Bark William, Captain Young.
Bark Meg Merrilies, Capt. P. F. Collicott.
Brig Macauly, Captain J. Aiken.
Brig Sky Lark, Captain T. L. Symers.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 12. Ship Sunbury, G. G. H. Mannings. from Bombay the 16th May, and Madras the 5th June
— Brig Britania, M. Gonsalves, from Rangoon the 26th May.

15. The ship Othello, H. S. Thomson, from Liverpool the 29th January and Porto Praya the 5th March,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9TH 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

waves break in, foam against the barriers, and they retire, but the tide rolls them in ag ain, and at each retreat they retreat the less, and at each advance they advance the further. Wanting the wisdom of a Canute, a WELLINGTON with his adverse chains may take his station on the strand: but of what avail will his iron be but to sink him in the flood? Time, however, in the course of nature will spare the Champion of Legitimacy this calamity—the waters may rise only over the latchet of his shoe; but if his son stand in his place, and fill his years, we are no prophets if they do not roar and riot above his head.

When we rejoice at the disappearance of so barren a mark of oppression as a Test Act, we regard the event as the sign of the greater coming triumphs. The Catholic disabilities struggle against the stream only a few inches above the Dissenters' disqualifications. The carrion fowls of bigotry, and cormorants of place, already disturbed from their advanced post, impotently scream their discomfiture as they skim the conquering spray.

While witnessing this scene, one cause only of regret, of shame we may say—shame for the humiliation of our common kind,—occurs to us, and that in the person of Mr. HUSKISSON, converted into the flimsy, pettifogging, special pleader of intolerance, just at the unlucky moment when it ceases to be practically defensible. We would implore him, if not for his own sake, for that of his former public friends and admirers, to be little more discreet in his prostitutians. If he must connect himself with vicious principles at least let them be vicious principles in good circumstances, and not disgraced and broaken-drown reprobates just ripe for the gibbet. Having rejoiced and triumphed in the honest fame of this Minister, we feel incensed, and as if personally outraged by his wilful abasements. He appears to us like some of the wretched creatures who walk the streets, anxious to carry off his new shame by assuming the slang and bearing of veteran vice. We have no heart or patience for the dissection of his speech, and we prefer quoting the excellent commentary of the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, in which reason, temper, and moderation, are enviably conspicuous:—

"We confess we were not prepered for the part acted last night by Mr. HUSKISSON. This Right Hon. Gentleman has not surely given guarantee to Liverpool, that he shall, on certain questions, endeavour to rival Mr. PELL in absurdity; nor can Mr. PELL have exacted guarantees from him, that in return for the support of the system of free trade, he shall prostrate his understanding at the shrine of Orthodoxy. Be this as it may, certainly the Right Hon. Gentleman did surprise all who heard him last night not a little. Last year he saw no reason for the continuance of the Test and Corporation Acts. This year he has found one; and it is this, that exclusions, founded on injustice, are necessary for the upholding the supremacy of the Church of England, and if the Test and Corporation Acts were to be repealed, the Catholics alone would suffer from exclusion; and as the exclusion would be particularly hard on the Catholics, as it would imply the existence on their part of a double allegiance, while exclusion is at the same time indispensable, it is necessary to add one piece of injustice to a nother, and punish the Dissenters without a crime, in order that the Catholics may not be without company. Gracious God, what a mess of absurdity! But let us hear him speak for himself. "The great object in leaving these laws untouched appears to have been, that the Supremacy of the Established Church might be recognized. But if we vote for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, what becomes of this general rule? It will stand as nothing: for the moment that we consent to that repeal we shall create an exception, and the Catholics alone will be the sufferers. The general rule that has been made will cease to exist, and its application will be levelled and directed against the Catholics alone. We shall create in them a distinguishing exception, where they now only from a part of the excluded.' The supremacy of the Church either requires exclusion, or it does not; if it does not, why then exclude the Dissenters?—if it does, why exclude only the Dissenters? But Mr HUSKISSON is an advocate of the Catholics; and while he contends for the exclusion of the Dissenters for the sake of the supremacy of the Church, he contends for the admission of the Catholics, on the ground of their sufferings from exclusion. Suppose the Catholics admitted, would he still hang the Test and Corporation Acts over the heads of the Dissenters? If not, why would he hang them now? If there is injustice done to the Catholics, is injustice less likely to be remedied, because the mass of injustice to be remedied is diminished? If the doing justice to the Dissenters will make the injustice the Catholics appear in a more glaring light, will the disposition to remedy the evil be impaired? O what drivelling; And this is the price paid for being allowed to serve the country under his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON."

The *Times* well observers, that with a whimsical inconsistency, Mr, PELL opposes the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, because he believes the measure would promote Catholic Emancipation; and Mr. HUSKISSON opposes the repeal also, because he professes to believe that it would obstruct the removal of the Catholic disabilities.

Mr. BROUGHAM remarked very correctly on Mr CANNING's gratuitous pledge of hostility to the repeal of these laws:—

"I must ever regret, for two reasons, that Mr. Canning ever made the declaration which he did make unfavourable to the object of my Noble Friend, In the first place, I regret it on his own account, because I think that it was a very rash and a very ill-advised declaration, and calculated to be injurious to his personal character; in the second place, I regret it—not on account of the question, because to that proceeding as the declaration did on a total misinformation with regard to the facts, it can do no harm—but on account of the injury it is calculed to inflict on those liberal principles of which Mr. Canning, during the latter part of his life, was the usefull asserter and patron, by throwing some discredit on the soundness of judgment on general subjects of a large and important body of statesmen. Much, Sir, as I respect the memory of Mr, Canning, still, as I cannot give any weight to the authority of Mr. Burke, viewing everythiug, as he did, through the distorted medium of one engrossing subject, so I cannot give any weight to the authority of Mr. Canning, labouring, as he evidently did, under a most complete misconception with reference to the whote of this question. The very words used dy Mr. Canning—'As there is no practical grievance', abundantly prove this. If Mr. Canning had been aware of the real facts; if he had heard the statements which have been this night made; if he had deliberately read the Corporation Act; if he had listened to the unanswerable arguments of lawyers in this House: (I say unaaswerable; and I call on any lawyer to answer the argument of my Honourable and Learned Friend on this side of the House)—if Mr Canning had done and seen all this, and had felt, as he must have felt, that the construction of the law is such as it has this might been justly represented to be, I cannot believe that he would still have refused his acquiscence in remedying the evils of which we complain, Mr Canning never knew that persons dissenting from the Church of England might be kept out of Corporations; that they were liable to undergo a second election after having been unanimously chosen for an office in the first instance, If Mr Canning had known all this, he would have revolted from considering the Annual Indemnity Act a cure for the grievence."

This was as true last year as it is now, and we wonder why Mr. BROUGHAM did not then take occasion to enlighten Mr CANNING on this subject. Was he silent as Mr CANNING was liberal, *by position?* As one vowel is in prosody often mute before another, so it would seem that one Statesman is for the sake of harmony mute behind another. Speaking ill of a man behind his back is indeed a proverbially proscribed practice.

Lord John Russell brought forward his motion respecting the Test and Corporation Acts on the 26th of February, and obtained a Committee. The Ministers were left in a *Minority* of FORTY-FOUR. Mr. Peel did not vote.

Lord John Russell addressed the Speaker to the following effect. "I am satisfied that the great number of petitions in favour of civil and religious liberty which are now upon the table, will at least induce the House to take the question into their most serious consideration; and, if they do dismiss it, at least not to do so, until after the investigation which its importance demands. The principle which I wish to see generally laid down on these subjects, is that which was the foundation of the 5th of George the Fourth, by which it is declared that persons may hold situations in the Customs and Excise, without taking any other oath, or making any other declaration, than the oath of allegiance. This principle I wish to be extended to all other offices and situations. I wish that they may be subjected to no other test than that which the Act of the 5th of George the Fourth imposes. That every man ought to have the liberty of forming his religious opinion from the impressions made on his mind; that having formed that opinion. he ought to be at liberty to entertain it freely, to maintain it without interference. and to worship his God in his own manner, without any restriction or reservation whatever; and that any penalty or disqualification imposed upon him is of the nature of persecution, and is an offence to God, and an injury to man.—(Hear, hear. hear.) That, Sir, is the principle on which I bring forward my present motion. At the same time, I am ready fairly to admit, that there are certain exceptions to the general principle thus broadly laid down. If any particular religious doctrine comprehends political principles hostile to the Constitution, you have a right to interfere and impose such restrictions as you may deem necessary, because you do not impose them on religious opinions; you impose them only on political doctrines. (Hear, hear, hear,) It is well known to every body, that soon after the Reformation, in every struggle that took place in this country, religion and politics were invariably counected. Hume declares that to the struggles of the Puritans we owe what we possess of civil and religious liberty. It was principally the Presbyterians and Independents who carried on the war against Charles the First. It was natural therefore, when his son recovered his regal rights, that one of the first steps which he took, should be to endeavour to apply a check to the power of those he knew had contributed to the deposal and death of his father. With this view the Corporation Act was introduced, providing that Commissioners should be appointed to see that no persons should be allowed to enter into any corporation without taking the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy. The test act, every body knows, took its rise at a most remarkable period of our history; a period at which the fate of the country was at an awful crisis. It is quite evident that the test act was not passed with a view to exclude the Dissenters from Offices. I will point out to the House the difference between the two acts—the corporation and the test acts The former was originally framed for this purpose of encluding the most disaffedted among the Dissenters from all places of trust, emolument, or influence; the latter was intended to apply against the Roman Catholics. The political wisdom of our ancestors was adapted to the peculiar times and circumstances in which they were placed; and the House will do well to reflect that what might have been prudent, wise and just with our ancestors, would be the very reverse in the different circumstances of the present period. After having gone into a detailed statement of the exigencies which gave rise to the test act, and the history of its operation, with the method of relieving Dissenters from its penalties by acts of indemnity, the Noble Lord continued:—I come now, Sir to the general reasoning upon this subject. I will first ask, how can perpetual acts of inunity be reconciled to any principles of justice or policy? How are they compatible even with convenience? If there be any danger from the Dissenters, how came you to pass, from year to year, an act to pardon those who are by law excluded from pardon, for that for which these bills indemnify them? The next argument against these acts is, the very nature of the test which is imposed. (Hear, hear.) If men are to be thought fit to hold offices because they will take the Sacrament, are you not putting in their way a strong temptation to abuse the Sacrament, and to prostitute one of the holiest of God's offices to the objects of lucre and of paltry ambition? (Hear, hear, hear.) This state of the law used to produce the greatest scandal in this very town. It used to be the custom in a church in London for persons to be waiting in a neighbouring tavern, and not to enter the church till the service was concluded. when they entered for the purpose of what was termed qualifying for office. I must ask the Right Hon. Member for the University of Oxford, hearing that he intends to oppose my motion—I must really put it to him, whether he conscientiously wishes these acts to be kept upon the Statute-book for the purpose of maintaining the purity of religion? Is it possible to justify the imposition of religious tenets, as qualifications for civil and military offices, upon any other grounds than those of the most absolute and imperious necessity? When that ground is taken away, the doctrine implies a deformity of principle, is—religious persecution.—(Hear.) The greater part of the Dissenters say among themselves, we will not accept office on these or any similar conditions; if we cannot accept office without degradation—if we cannot participate in the common and general advantages of society without mean subterfuges and disreputable evasions—without being liable to imputations which we scorn, we refrain from officers and employments altogether. What ideas of Legislation are they which prompt such laws to retain them on the statute-book? What a system is it which bestows advantages and honour upon the base, and stigmatises men of probity and conscience! Are not men, by these laws, shut out from the fair advantages of their fellow citizens? and will they not always retain, I will not say a bitter, but certainly not a very cordial feeling towards that Church which excludes them, and against those Statutes which make them a subject of reproach? The consequence is, that numerous, respectable, and wealthy, as the Dissenters are, not one tenth of them are found in office, who might possess office, if they choose to submit to the conditions of the indemnity acts. Such is a part of the actual grievances suffered by the Dissenters, under the existing system of the law. I agree with Bishop Kennet, that the security and permanency of the Established Church, rest upon its being an institution of great moderation, of free temper, decent worship, and conformable to the wishes, sentiments, and consciences of a majority of the people of this country. If it be not agreeable to the majority of the people, it cannot last; and else there is no probability of its being overwhelmed. But still, Sir, many persons will argue this, that the property of the Church would be exposed and liable to many calls of the Dissenters, of every denomination, if they were, by the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, to be admitted indiscriminately to the enjoyment of offices and employments, Sir, with the great body of Dissenters the question is not a question of property—it is one of principles—of great and fundamental principles, involving the rights of millions, and the virtue and happiness of generations—of generations whose moral virtues and social condition must most materially affect the security and peace of those opposite sects that form with them the body of society. With such a cause as this, in the eyes of the Dissenters all questions of property are too paltry to be intermixed. If the security of the Church be solely, or so materially as it is pretendend to be, founded upon the protection of the Corparation and Test Acts, let me ask what is the security for the Church of Scotland? By the articles of Union, you declare the Presbyterian religion to be the only genuine and established religion of Scotland. No Test or Corporation Acts exist in that country. Nothing of the kind is to be found for the protection of the Established Church of that part of the kingdom. What is the state of Ireland? If a Test and Corporation Act be so necessary to the security of the Church of England, that some millions of men must be deprived of all equalization of civil rights, surely the same laws, or something approximating to them, must be necessary for the security of the Established Church of Ireland. But in that country, where the established religion, more than in any other, needs the protection of these laws, (if such laws can be ever necessary or justifiable,) no such laws exist. Of the three parts of the United Kingdom, only one possesses the Test and Corporation Acts; and it might be imagined that they were necessary to all, or could be dispensed with altogether. But, Sir, there is another argument which goes a little further. In a passage of a letter written by King William that monarch says, that the repeal of thh test act was a thing contrary to all laws and constitutions of all Christian States, whether Protestant or Papist. But was this applicable to the present times? Look at the altered state of Europe and of the world. Whether we regard France, Germany, the Netherlands, Austrian Italy, we shall find that no Laws similar to our Test and Corporation Acts exist in any of these countries. Why should England present such an anomaly to the rest of Europe—England, that was expected by every nation of the earth to be the foremost in amending ancient usages, which were not applicable to the present state of society, or which were found to militate against the moral and intellectual improvement of mankind? It is impossible to imagine that a code of laws, enacted in the time of Charles 11., can be held to be applicable to the reign of George IV. I have now, Sir, gone through the reasons upon which I call upon the House to abolish these laws. I have, I think, pretty clearly shown the hardship with which they press upon one class of his Majesty's subjects. I have endeavoured, and I think successfully, to shew, that they are at variance, not only with the practice in Scotland and Ireland, but also with the course pursued in every civilised nation of Europe. Having done this much, I find that I have little to add. By adopting the motion with which I intend to conclude, you will attach the Protestant Dissenters still more firmly to the Constitution—you will render them more contented, more happy, and more willing to bear their just proportions of the burthens of the state—and you will at the same time act more in accordance with the present tone and spirit of the country—(Hear, hear). The illustrious person now at the head of his Majesty's Councils, great as is his power, and extensive as is his patronage, must modify his opinions and fashion his actions to the age in which he lives.—(Cheers.) Great as have been his conquests and his services, to the spirit of the age in which he lives he must bow.—(Hear, hear.) He must look to the signs of the times; and, if so, he must perceive the necessity of granting those rights which the Pretestant Dissenters have demanded year after year—rights which may be retarded, but cannot be withheld. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord concluded by moving "for a Committee of the whole House, to consider so much of the Test and Corporation Acts as disqualified Protestant Dissenters from holding corporate and other offices."

After some discussion, nearly all in favor of the Motion—Mr. Peel said, "I entreat the Noble Lord to consider, in the outset, the difficulties under which I and other Ministers of the Crown are placed, when they approach the discussion of these subjects. He has no responsibility beyond that which arises from the ordinary duty he owes his constituents:

guide him as to the dates from which payment should be made.

4. We therefore direct that every person admitted by you to the benefit of the Fund shall, in the event of their not receiving any pension prior to their quitting India, be furnished with a certificate from the paymaster to that effect; and should any pension have been received, a certificate stating the date up to which payment has been made, and that you will notify in General Orders that unless such certificates be produced no person will be received on the Fund in this country.

No. 163 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotion and appointment be made in the Department of Military Auditor General from the end of the present month:

Lieutenant A. Johnson to be First Assistant, vice Bell removed.

Lieutenant W. Barnet, of the 21 European Regiment, to be Second Assistant, vice Johnson promoted.

No. 164 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Proclamation issued from the General Department be published in General Orders.

PROCLAMATION.

The Honorable Major General Sir John Malcolm G. C. B. Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and the Territories subordinate thereto, being about to proceed to the Deckan, is pleased to declare in Council, that during his absence from the seat of Government he will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by law when in Council at the Presidency; the different authories in the Deckan, Civil and Military, are therefore hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders and instructions as the Honorable the Governor may deem proper to issue.

The administration at the Presidency will, in the Governor's absence, be conducted by the remaining Members of the Government. His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Bradford K. C. B. officiating as Acting President, and as such to exercise the accustomed military command of the Garrison and the usual executive powers of that office in its different departments.

All office correspondence is to be carried on, and the resolutions of Government are still to be passed, in the name of the Governor in Council.

(To be Continued.)

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Secretary

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Since writing my last letter it has been suggested to me that it would appear indecorous to treat a subject so melancholy and so important as the burning of widows with even the appearance of levity—that the ridicule, levelled by me solely at the Courier, might by some persons be applied to the question discussed, and thus the cause of humanity, which I wished to defend, suffer through the manner in which my defence was conducted.* Bowing to this advice, I have refrained from sending you the Expostulatory Letter promised in the postscript of my last; but that I may in some measure redeem the pledge I have given to the Public, it is my intention at a future period to treat the subject of Suttees in a letter of such length, in which I shall endeavour to expose the futility of the reasons brought to support the toleration of that murderous practice, and to shew how ill grounded are the apprehensions, entertained by some, of the danger that would attend its abolition.

In the mean time, that those amongst your readers, who have never witnessed this tragic ceremony, may form a just idea of the nature of those *religious murders*, which the Courier defends, and against the suppression of which, he feels bound *in conscience* to enter his protest, as a friend to the peace and security of India, I shall lay before them the narrative, of a Suttee which took place about 5 years ago in Poonah, and the circumstances of which must be still fresh in the recollection of many who read this letter.—The relations of a female applied to Captain Robertson, the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, for leave to perform the *Agneegumun* or ceremony of self immolation, with the corpse of her husband—the widow a young and beautiful girl, was herself questioned as to her willingness and she replied that the sacrifice she was about to make was voluntary: permission was granted and the funeral pyre was erected in the usual place upon the banks of the river—The girl proceeded to the spot surrounded by Bramhins and relatives—she was apparelled in her richest attire and covered with ornaments of gold and pearls, which she took off one by one and distributed amongst those who surrounded her; crowds of women flocked eagerly around her to kiss her feet and garments before she left them for ever; amongst the rest was one a little younger than herself, who seemed to take a more than ordinary interest in the fate of this unhappy being; she approached her with tears in her eyes, & pronounced the single word *baee*,' or Sister! they embraced and were locked for some minutes in each ot her's arms, both so extremely affected as to be incapable of utterance. In the mean time the preparations advanced—the bottom of the pyre was constructed of light timber and Curbee or the straw of the Joharse; in the centre rose four strong poles, from the top of which was suspended by ropes a stage of the heaviest wood, on which were piled up logs of dry timber and other combustibles; the posts and ropes were all interwoven with Curbee in order that the first flame, reaching and consuming the latter, the stage might close immediately upon the victim and prevent any attempt at escape—the usual ceremonies were now concluded; the girl entered the enclosed pile; a cake of camphor was lit by a male relation and thrown into the Curbee—in a moment the bottom of the pyre was in a blaze; but owing to a strong easterly wind the flame did not reach the ropes as soon as was expected, and the unfortunate female, unable to endure the torture, rushed out of the enclosure and ran into the river weeping bitterly; the Bramhins pursued and laid hold of her; in vain did the poor girl implore for mercy—She spoke to them who knew not what Mercy was: in vain did she intreat them to let her live an outcast from her family, from her caste, from the world—She begged only for life but her prayer was unheard—She now turned an appealing look on some European Officers who had come to witness the spectacle, amongst whom was Colonel then Major T—She stretched out her hands to them with tears, she embraced their knees, called them "the Merciful Sahibs" and prayed they would save her from the bigotry of her own religion,—the cruelty of her own kindred—but alas! they dare not use force in her behalf—they remonstrated, they entreated, they threatened her persecutors with the consequences of their violence—but they were answered in a tone of insolent triumph, that they must not interfere for the collector had given his permission. The poor victim was a second time thrown into the fire, and a second time she rushed out, naked, burnt and bloody and made for the river—but nature now failed, and she sunk down with her face upon the ground crying out "water—oh! give me water!"—The Bramhins lifted her up & under pretence of relieving her, carried her into the river where they endeavoured by holding her head under the current to put an end to her existence: this was too much for the Europeans who were present and witnessed her struggles for life; they plunged into the river and forcing her from her executioners carried her way to the hospital where every medical aid was given. But alas! this assistance came too late—death had already done his work, and before another sun had set, this unfortunate victim of Bramhinical cruelty was no more.

Here, Sir, I will pause, conscious that the facts of this affecting narrative will speak more than a thousand arguments—Who that values the blandishments of female Society—who that is linked with WOMAN by any of the endearing sympathies of a son, a brother, or a husband—who that possesses the kindlier feelings of a man for the sex—of a human being for his fellow creatures, would not on such an occasion spurn the cold and calculating views of the politican and join his voice to the cry of outraged humanity!

"Your Courier Cotemporary cannot throw off the charges brought against him in my last letter, and so, with becoming prudence, he avoids meeting them at all: She is quite right. *unless a man can make, a decent defence of his conduct, it is politic to be perfectly silent on the subject.* The Public he imagines *may* possibly then *forget* his offences;" but they shall not be allowed to do so; he has dared to ascend an eminence and challenge the gaze of the Community: to retreat from that elevated post—to hope for privacy, after having courted Notoriety, would be vain; where he has taken his stand, there he must abide,—Mine be it to publish his praises and embellish his fame—The tints of the past shall be retouched, the present shall be pourtrayed; and both shall blend till they form around his name one Halo of light, too intense even for his own contemplation. His Merits shall be recorded—his deeds shall live in the annals of his time,—no respite from exposure shall give him ease—no interval of oblivion shall cover him; but his manifold offences shall be rung in his ears, and in the ears of the Public, till either he cease to offend, or they to tolerate.

The Remarks of the Courier on O'Connell and Co. and Catholic Emancipation shall form the next subject of.

SO MUCH FOR THE PRESENT.

* NOTE.—This sugestion was communicated in a letter Signed "an unknown friend" and sent to the Gazette Office directed to *So much for the Present.*

ED. GAZETTE.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9 a 1 | 9½
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 105 per 100 Sas.
Madras, at 30 days sight, at 99 B'bay.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 105½ B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 219 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 218 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

To London.... Per Ton £1
To China..... Per Candy. Rs. 26 to Rs. 28.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JULY 1828.

During the past Week, the Barque CERES; and the Ship MARY both from LONDON have come into our Harbour, the former left Falmouth on the 13th February—and the latter, Gravesend on the 6th of March. By the MARY we have received a few Papers, but none of them of course affording us an opportunity of adding to the very interesting extracts made by our Madras Cotemporaries from Papers received by the H. C. Ship Macqueen up to as late a date as the 10th of March. We have therefore fully availed ourselves of this opportunity, and in to-day's Paper will be found, all that has appeared in the Madras Papers that we have deemed worthy the attention of our Readers.

We observe from a Letter received on Monday from Madras, that all the Boatmen have struck work, and are gone to represent their grievances to the Governor, so that all communication with the Roads is stopped, the Passengers by the General Palmer which Ship is just arrived cannot land, and many of those by the Fairlie are still on board—This inconvenience is peculiarly felt at Madras, as no other Boats can ply, it requiring a perfect knowledge and considerable skill to take the management of a Boat through the well known surf that rolls on to the Madras Beach.

(From the Bombay Samachar 7th June 1828.)

"It has rained abundantly during the last week. Letters have been received from Surat also informing us that the Monsoon had commenced there on the 28th of June, a circumstance which diffused great joy amongst the Inhabitants. An Estimate of the rain which has fallen in the month of June in the present year is given in the Sumachar of this day: from thence it will appear that from the 1st to the 30th of June, 22 Inches of Rain have fallen, which is tolerably fair, should each of the four rainy months yield a like proportion the total will amount to 88 Inches, which is enough for the purposes of cultivation, and sufficient to make all articles procurable at a cheap rate. During the whole rainy Season of the past year only 81 Inches fell, and yet water and every good thing of Life was to be had in abundance——————

——cease therefore beloved readers to fear a famine or apprehend a war—The Monsoons are not yet gone! the Russians are not yet come! it will be time enough for you to horde up your *ghee jars*, and bury your *gold mohurs* when the croak of the frog ceases to charm away the night, and the neighing of the Cossack's charger is heard at your door.

FROM MADRAS PAPERS.

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the H. C Ship *Macqueen*, Captain Walker, from London the 11th March, on which day the *Lord Lowther*, also took her departure.

We understand the H. C. Ship *Fairlie*, sailed several days previous to the abovenamed Vessels.

Our English files to the 8th March have arrived by this opportunity, but having reached us only at a late hour last evening, we have not had time to select more than a few of the most prominent heads of intelligence for our Supplement of this morning, reserving the remainder for early selection.

We are happy to observe, that HIS MAJESTY was in good health, and held a Court at St. James's on the 5th March.

Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, his Majesty held a Court at his Palace in St James's, which was attended by—

The Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretaries of State for the Home and Foreign Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary at War, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and Lord Steward, the Groom of the Stoole, Captain of the Yeoman Guard, the Treasurer of the Household, the Clerk Marshal, Lord Tenterden, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, the Recorder of London, the King's Advocate, Lord St. Helens (as Lord in Waiting), Sir Andrew Barnard (as Groom in Waiting), the Duke of Gordon, the Duke of Buccleugh, Earl Roden, Earl of Rosslyn.

Sir Christopher Robinson was presented to the King and kissed hands upon being appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in the room of Lord Stowell.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose was introduced and kissed hands upon his being appointed Lord Chamberlain.

Dr. Jenner was presented upon his being appointed the King's Advocate-General.

Earl Roden was presented, and kissed hands upon being appointed one of the Lords in Waiting.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which the Duke of Gordon was introduced, and sworn in Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh was introduced, and sworn in Lord Lieutenant of Mid-Lothian.

The Earl of Rosslyn was introduced and sworn in Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Fife, in the room of Earl Kellie, deceased.

Sir Christopher Robinson was introduced and sworn in a Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty then received the Recorder's Report of the Convicts capitally convicted at the last December and January Sessions, at Justice Hall, in the Old Bayley, when the following were ordered for execution on Wednesday next. *Thomas Chapmen* otherwise *Dey*, *William Johnson* otherwise *Carter*, convicted at the December Sessions, *Charles* and *Wm. Milford*, and *Jeremiah Sullivan*, convicted in the January Sessions.

The King afterwards gave audience to the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Secretary Peel, and Earl Bathurst.

The Court broke up about half-past six o'clock.

The Parliamentary discussions through the first week in March had been various and interesting; but no great questions have been decided. The Foreign news consists of rumours; as far as actual intelligence goes, matters remain as they were.

In the Parliamentary Proceedings of the 7th of March, we observe that the DUKE OF NORFOLK then attended for the first time in the House of Lords as Earl Marshal.

On the same day in the House of Commons Mr. BROUGHAM adverted to the suspension of Mr. COURTENAY SMITH a Judge in India, and having expressed an opinion that the Hon'ble Company's Charter would not be renewed, Mr. COURTENAY replied that no official accounts of the matter had been received at Home.

In the Committee for disfranchising the Borough of East Retford, one of the witnesses who was examined was thought to have committed perjury and he was committed to Newgate—rather a warm altercation took place betwen Mr. HARVEY and Mr. CROMPTON who formerly represented East Retford—Mr. HARVEY having expressed his opinion that Honourable Members of the House who had been or were supposed to have been implicated in the commission of acts of bribery ought to be called and examined at the bar of the House; that the examination ought not to be confined to poor Electors, whose situations in life were often so humble they could not be expected to resist the temptation of a bribe—and Mr. Harvey concluded by moving that Mr. Crompton should be examined.—The latter gentleman avowed his willingness to disclose all if other Honourable Members did the same—but the matter appears not to have been pressed.

DON MIGUEL landed at the Quay of Belem on the 22d of February.

The following are extracts from private letters.

"LISBON *Feb.* 22, 2 *p. m.*—The long-looked-for signal has been just made, of the Portuguese frigate *Perola* being at the bar—all the city is in a state of the highest excitement; the guns are firing from the castles, the forts, and the vessels of war in the river; the bells of the churches are ringing; and the crowds are rushing to and fro in the streets.

"*Five, p. m.*—Don Miguel, to the disappointment of the City party, and of their adherents, who call themselves his friends, because they think it will be to their interest if he become an absolute king, landed at half-past three o'clock at the stairs of the quay at Belem. Those stairs are at least four English miles from those in the city. Boats, horses, and *seges* (the ugly gigs of this country), have been in requisition, at more than four times their usual prices. The *Perola* sailed rapidly up the river, and some of the Royal boats, of forty oars, were constantly near it. Before she let go her anchor, Don Miguel, glad to get quit of the rocking prison, in which he was confined during the bad weather, and eager to place his foot on his native soil, sprung into one of them, and the boatmen plied with might and main, and soon reached the shore."

"Extract from a letter from Lisbon, dated "Tagus Feb. 23.—The Portuguese have received Don Miguel very cordially. He went to Mass this morning, with his sisters; the 16th Portuguese Regiment playing the Constitutional Hymn. A few hirelings cried out Viva el Roy absolute, but they were instantly arrested, and all is now quiet. The rejoicings are to continue three days."

Deccan Prize Money.—In the House of Commons on the 7th of March, Mr. HUME said—That two years had elasped since he had presented a petition from those who were entitled to share in the Deccan Prize Money, and seeing the Right Honourable Chancellor of the Exchequer in his place, he was desirous of learning whether there was any likelihood of the whole or of any part of that prize money being distributed?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the distribution of a portion of the Deccan Prize Money had received the sanction of his Majesty, and would be officially announced in either the next or the following *Gazette*.

THE NEW TIMES MARCH 4.

The Duke of Brunswick—The conversion of the Duke of Brunswick to the Catholic Church, at Vienna, which is announced on authority that seems deserving of credit, is a subject of all conversation here, and gives rise to the most serious reflections. People are very curious to see how Prussia will express its sentiments on this occasion,—*Hamburgh Paper.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence means to pay a visit to Ireland in the course of the approaching summer. His Royal Highness will leave this country about the commencement of August, and take shipping at Plymouth, as at present intended, for Cork, where he will inspect the shipping on that station. During his Royal Highness's stay in Cork, he will inhabit Rostellan Castle, the splendid seat of the Marquis of Thomond, an offer of the use

of which has been made by the Noble Proprietor, and accepted by the Royal Duke. His Royal Highness will, it is understood, pay a visit to the celebrated Lakes of Killarney the Earl of Kenmare having, in that event, offered the use of his seat, in their immediate vicinity, to the Lord High Admiral.

Marriage in High Life.—We hear, from good authority that the Duke of Buccleugh is shortly to lead to the Altar the beautiful and accomplished Miss Sheridan. His Grace has at present 240,000l. per annum, and will get, 60,000l. a year more at the death of his grand mother, Miss Sheridan is daughter of Tom Sheridan, and granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Her mother was Miss Calendar, daughter of Lady Elizabeth Calendar, who was sister to the late Marquess of Antrim. Miss Sheridan's sister is married to Price Blackwood, Esq. eldest son of the Hon. Hans Blackwood, who is heir presumptive to the Lord Dufferin. His Grace has several princely mansions, but resides principally at Dalkeith. The noble edifice, the Castle of Drumlanrig, in Dumfriesshired built by Inigo Jones, it is to be thrown down, and a still more splendid residence erected on its site; certainly, it is one of the most romantic scenes in Scotland.—*Drogheda Journal.*

THE COURIER MARCH 5.

His Majesty received visits this morning from some of the Royal Family. Several of the Ministers had audiences of him before the Cabinet Council was held at which the Recorder made his Report.

A vast number of the Nobility and Gentry called at St. James's Palace yesterday, and left their cards; inquiring as to the King's health. The gratifying answer to all was---"His Majesty is quite well."

The Committee of Finance commenced their enquiries on the 22d of February, with the Navy Estimates, assuming as a basis those of 1792. On that day they were engaged in the examination of Sir George Cockburn, a member of the Lord High Admiral's Council, and Mr. Croker, the Secretary, and in referring to the documents produced. It appears that Finance Committees have been regularly appointed every ten years, for the last forty years, but without any very favourable result. From the present, however, we believe much may be expected. The indefatigable Mr. HUME, as our readers, no doubt, have observed, is one of the Members. "He will be as happy," says a London Contemporary, "wading through the Accounts which others behold with dismay, as Dominie Sampson was, in the library, of Ellangowan."

The following respecting the dreadful accident at Manchester, we copy from the London Courier of the 3d of March!

"The ink is not yet dry which recorded the awful accident at the Brunswick Theatre—the extent of that dreadful calamity had scarcely been ascertained, which in an instant sent many human beings into the other world, and left so many others in this, maimed and crippled for life—when our feelings are again agonized by another accident in another part of the kingdom, more dreadful in one respect than the catastrophe at the Brunswick Threatre because involving a larger loss of life. The launching of a vessel at Manchester produced the fresh calamity. The vessel, in going into the water heeled a little, but without creating any alarm—but upon striking against the opposite bank, she upset in a moment. Two hundred human beings were on board, huzzaing and cheering the success of the launch; huzzas and cheers returned by the crowds on the rivers banks, but succeeded in an instant by the most fearful shrieks. For a while, the spectators stood stupified with horror—but Englishmen never long lose their presence of mind. Boats were immediately sent of and many persons plunged into the river to save the sinking sufferers. Medical men were in immediate attendance, as the bodies were taken out, they were either laid upon the bank or removed to different warehouses Many were recovered by Medical skill and perseverance, but, upon the larger number, all their efforts were unavailing; some accounts state the number of the dead at 34—others 47.

Of late, indeed, the public Papers have had little more than records of the most awful accidents, or overhelming calamities; loss of [illegible]---by the sudden fall of large building---burning---all unexpected calamities---all following each other in quick succession, no warning given---no preparation---one gorgous health yesterday---in death the next inanimate being full of hope and joy this minute---the next inanimate; unconscious of all worldly things, dead---

"Cut off even in the blossom of my sin,
Unhousell'd disappointed, unaneal'd;
No reckoning made, but sent to my account
With all my imperfections on my head."

It is worth remarking, that the calamity at the Brunswick Theatre, and the calamity at Manchester, happened on the same day, and at nearly the same time."

The Paris Papers of the first week in March contain a report of another change in the French Ministry,, which appears to nave given great satisfaction to the Liberals.

"M. Hyde de Neuville is appointed Secretary of State for the Marine and Colonies; and Mr. Feutrier, Bishop of Beauvais, Minister Secretary of State for Ecclesiastical Affairs. In addition to this change in the Cabinet, extensive changes have taken place in the Departmental Administration, by which, in obedience to the call of the nation, several of the obnoxious Prefects are dismissed."

Mr. Moore sold the copyright of his "*Life of Lord Byron*" to Mr. Murray for the enormous sum £4200.

"The Life will perhaps not make even one quarto volume; but the book will be so enlarged by numerous original letters, and unpublished compositions of the Noble Poet—now in the possession of Mr. Murray---that the work may extend to two volumes. Last season, "Mr. Moore's Life of Lord Byron" was simultaneously announced by Longman and Co. and Murray,; at which the public must have been not a little surprised. The fact is, that Longman and Co. had agreed with Mr. Moore for the Life, at three thousand guineas; but the author, after proceding some time with his work, found it impossible to go farther without the aid of the papers in Mr. Murry's possession---and to these he was refused access. Longman and Co. finding that the Life could not, under these circumstances, appear, waived their agreement with Mr. Moore, and permitted him to form a new one with Mr. Murray; the result of which is, that the modern Anacreon gains a thousand guineas more than he would have gained by his former bargain with the men of Paternoster-Row."

Mr. PEEL has been elected a Vice-President of the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts in the room of the late Earl of Radnor.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq. was on the 1st of March elected Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in the room of Sir James MacGrigor.

The MARQUIS of ANGLESEA reached Dublin on the 1st of March.

Mr. Canning's Monument.—The subscribers to the erection of a monument in honour to the memory of Mr. Canning had a private meeting on Monday Feb. 18, at the Thatched House Tavern---the Earl of Harrowby in the Chair. The ascertained amount of the subscription was 9,500*l.*; but a large sum, it is supposed, has been subscribed, but not yet reported from the provincial districts.

By the death of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Thompson, the Treasurership of Greenwich Hospital becomes vacant, which is to be filled by Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Johnstone Hope, now one of his Royal Highness's Council.---It is expected that Sir William will be succeeded at the Council Board by Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Owen, now at the Ordnance Office.

Lieutenant General Kenneth Mackenzie will be appointed Colonel of the 58th (Rutland shire) Regiment of Foot, vice Major General Lord Frederick Bentinck, deceased,—*Morning Post, March 7.*

From the Army List for March.

No. 467 GENERHL ORDER.

HORSE GUARD, 16*th February*, 1828.

General Lord Hill has been pleased to continue Major General Lord Fitzroy Somerset in his situation of Military Secretary; and His Lordship desires that the Correspondence of the Army may be addressed to that Officer according to His Majesty's Regulations.

His Lordship has also been pleased to appoint the following Officers to be his Aides-de-Camp; viz.

Lieut. Colonel Richard Egerton, half-pay
Major Digby Mackworth, half-pay.
Captain R. Frederick Hill, 53d Regiment.
Lieutenant G. S. Hill, Royal Horse Guards.

By His Lordship's Command.
HENRY TORRENS, Adjt. General

Deaths.

General Sir P. A. Irving, Barr. Carlisle, 31st June, 1828.

Lieut. Generals---Schatch, late of Royal Art. Lewisham, 12th Feb. 1828; Burr, E. I. C. S., London, 19th do.

Major General Ogg, E. I. C. S., London, Feb. 1828.

Lieut. Colonel---Carter, 44th Foot; Smyth, half-pay, 95th Foot, late of 18th Foot, Malta, 19th Dec. 1827.

Major Steuart, 22d Foot, Jamaica, 14th December 1827.

Captains---Norton, 22d Foot, Jamaica, 5th Dec. 1827; T. J. Williams 2d W. I. R. London 25th Jan. 1828; Mollan, R. Afr. Colonial Corps, Sierra Leone, 23d Dec. 1827; Chisholm, late 9th Royal Vat. Battalion, Fort Adjudant, Fort Augustus, 23d Jan. 1828; Ormerod, half-pay, 91st Foot, 21st June 1826; Wolkenhaur, half-pay, 6th Line Ger. Lg. 2d Dec. 1827; F. de Sichart, half pay, 7th do. 26th do.; Auhagen, half pay, 2d Drag. do. 2d January 1828.

Lieutenants---Ogilvie, 7th Foot, Chester Castle, 23d Jan. 1828; Gordon, 22 Foot, Jamaica, 14th Dec. 1827; O'Hara, 25th Foot, St. Lucis, 29th Nov.; Peton, 85th Foot, Mullingar, 10th Feb. 1828; Phibbs, 2d West India Regiment, Bahamas, 20th Nov. 1827; G. Drummond, half pay, 1st Foot, Glasgow, 19th Dec.; Pudner, half pay, 69th Foot, Belfast, 1st, Jan. 1828, Moffit, half pay, 6th Ger. Battalion; St. John; half pay, Donkin's Corps, 5th April 1827; Havers, half pay, York Rang. 1st Fet. Humfrey, half pay 62d Foot, 22d April 1828; Phelps, half pay Royal Artillery, Rudhaxton, Pembrokeshire, 13th December 1817; December 1817; Flayed, half pay For. Art. 7th Sept. 1827.

Ensigns---Stedness, half pay 34th Foot, Shrewsbury 12th November 1827; A. Ustar half, pay 6th Line Ger. Leg. December 1827.

Quarter Masters---Henry, half pay 4th Dragoon Guards Mounstervan 3d February 18th 1827; Harrison, half pay Elgin's Fene. Edinburgh, 25th December 1827.

Commissarial Department—Edwards, D. A. C General Antigua 13th December 1827.

Medical Department—Inspector, J. White, half pay 15th August 1827; Surgeon Stromeyer, half pay York Chass, Hamburgh, 12th January 1828; —— Tilt, half pay 27th Foot, Bitteswell, January 1828; Assistant Surg. Williams 27th Foot, St. Vincent's 26th December 1827; Assistant Surg. Ballie, 79th Foot, 6th February 1827; Assistant Surgeon Went, half pay, 3d Huss, Ger. Leg. 6th December.

We beg to draw the particular attention of our Readers to the following leading article from the EXAMINER, on the subject of THE TEST AND CORPORATION ACT, it being admirably, and in our opinion powerfully written, we have subjoined to it the substance of the Debate that took place in the House of Commons on LORD JOHN RUSSEL'S Motion on the same subject.

FROM THE EXAMINER March 2nd.

REPEAL OF THE CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS.

THE success of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S motion for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts is a most encouraging event, as it indicates the slow but certain triumph of reason and justice over the dull resistance of [illegible] tolerance, and a civil superstition [illegible] ring of ignorance and [illegible] wanting a name, is [illegible] agent in obstructing the [illegible] Some earnest bigots in the [illegible] word we understand [illegible] virulent zealots, [illegible] oozings of the [illegible] stain our time with [illegible] plexion; but by far the [illegible] the mass opposed [illegible] men whose hostility [illegible] superstitious appre[illegible]hange. To "let well alone" [illegible] maxim of these sapient persons, and their error simply consists in the assumption that all is "well" which has been established. They regard all laws and customs with the religious punctilio with which a savage observes a charm, not daring to speculate on the material and the immaterial, the applicable and the inapplicable, the substantial and the formal, or even to distinguish between the means and the end. When the object has been accomplished, they are consequently for maintaining the instruments; when the disease has disappeared, they are for continuing the treatment. Were they to apply their principle to surgery, they would hold that a man who had broken his leg should always wear a splinter. Did they extend it to architecture, that houses should never dispense with their scaffoldings;—it was by their scaffoldings that they were raised, and without them they surely cannot stand---should be their argument. In a former century the Church wanted shoring up; the occasion passed away, and the dissenters complained of lying under one of the unnecessary props—"Don't for your souls remove it," was the cry of the alarmists in question; "it was intended under former circumstances to strengthen the fabric, and therefore the fabric cannot possibly exist without it," The young oak plant was railed in for its protection from the cattle a hundred years ago, but who trembles lest the unguarded giant trunk should now be nibbled up?*

We rejoice to see these hypocondriac terrors these vain and doating alarms, giving way at last to reason, and that the band confederated in the cause of antiquated error is steadily thinning under the action of truth and time. Though a long-lived being, there is happily for mankind a decay and decomposition of mischief as well as of other and of better things.

The debate on the Test and Corporation Acts was, with the exception of Mr. HUSKISSON'S exposure, extremely gratifying, as it set forth the strength of the Liberal party in the House, and exhibited, together with the numerical inferiority, the argumentative imbecility necessarily belonging to those who advocate the cause of intolerance under all its miserable pretences. It was urged, that the laws complained of were in effect no practical grievance to the Dissenters, as the yearly Bills of Indemnity relieved them from all vexatious consequences. The meaning of this is sufficiently clear;---the intolerants desire to uphold a bad principle though it has no immediate operation; and for the very reason that they do desire to uphold it, they [illegible] to abrogate it. "You have [illegible] ed," argues Mr, PEEL, "why the[illegible] our continuing to hang the sword [illegible] heads?"—"It is not the fashion of the [illegible] or our taste," answer the Dissenters, "to [illegible] joy on sufferance like Damocles. And it is an injustice and a wrong to make us owe to your favour or forbearance a periodically accorded immunity from injury."

The history of the Test and Corporation Acts was well stated by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and the philosophy of the question admirably argued by Mr. WILBRAHAM. Sir ROBERT INGLIS followed the last-mentioned speaker as night follows day—after the light of reason come the blank darkness of ignorance and bigotry. This extremely silly person delivered himself of one remark which we cannot refuse ourselves the satisfaction of exhibiting to derison:—

"Something had been said by the Noble Lord, by the the Honourable Member who seconded him, and by the Honourable Gentleman who last spoke about the wisdom of our ancestors—a topic, of late, too frequently introduced by a sneer little becoming those who used it. Certain it was, the in the physical world new and improved views were every day opening on mankind: but in morals, and in the science of Government, he was yet to learn that there existed more practical wisdom at this day, than prevailed among the great founders of our Constitution, or perhaps even among the sages of Greece and Rome."

We can easily believe that Sir ROBERT INGLIS has yet to learn a vast deal which is perfectly familiar to that portion of the world not comprehended within the all-right-every parish or Clapham. Our improvements in the physical world are not to be denied by even such asses as INGLISES, because they are obvious and palpable to the grosser senses which they possess in as great perfection as sheep and oxen, and pigs, and donkies Sir ROBERT has, as we conceived him to be fashioned, two eyes in the anterior part of the top of his person, which do not allow steam-boats, steam-engines, mail coaches, and a thousand other new or greatly improved contrivances, to escape his notice; but the advances in moral science which are not embodied in palpable forms, as naturally disbelived by such a person, because a niggard nature has refused him those finer organs necessary to their perception—he lacks the mind's eye. The intelligence of the world is a blank page to him. To be sure, were his understanding two degrees instead of one above the horse, he might have argued inferentially from the perceptible improvements of sensible objects, to the probable general advancement of the moral energy with which they must have originated. Men's minds have not been busy only on steam-engines, and spinning-jennies. the work-shop and the laboratory. Morals and polities have occupied WATTSES and FARRADAYS under other names, and with almost commensurate though not equally palpable success. The results of mind, however, can only be apprehended by mind; the triumphs of mechanics, on the other hand, are obvious to all blessed with eyes, and a comprehension one degree superior to that of the horse, the cow, or the ox, inasmuch as it possesses a power of critical comparison, in which those creatures are apparently deficient. Were a beast to deliver its opinion in the House of Commons, we make no question that it would go even a point below Sir ROBERT INGLIS, and correctly opining that thistles were no better now than they were five thousand years ago, protest that it "had yet to learn" that any manner of improvement had taken place in the world; and certainly the presence of the beast in the House would argue that the progress of reason had not been so uniform as could be desired. There is a kind of evidence which is as unhandsome as it is indisputable; and when an INGLIS gets up and disbelieves the march of moral knowledge, we cannot deny that it has miserably halted somewhere. He states the rule, and in himself we acknowledge the example. Let us hope it however an exception to our own opposite proposition.

The increased force of opinion would certainly of itself be presumptive evidence of moral improvement. The wonders of steam are not more admirable than those of opinion, A Sir ROBERT INGLIS of fifty years ago little dreamt that the power which set the lid of his tea-pot trembling would, within a century, field gaint levers, and drive ships through the water with the force of a tempest. The power of opinion is advancing to parallel and equally unimagined miracles. The judgment of the many, individually so vapid and despised, and domestically in its greatest force simmering only to the agitation of a private brawl, is yet, when collected and condensed, becoming the moving power of the state. The [illegible] of a capricious will are defied by this [illegible] force, and the time must come when the [illegible] masts, top-gallants and royals, and their [illegible] rigging, will be dismantled and laid as[illegible] with other inapplicable and superseded lumb[illegible].

The advancement of society is indeed in sure progress—the tide is setting in, and the waters are rising, so slowly that the eye cannot mark them rise but by observing how one by one they have steadily gained over and flooded the old beacons of oppression. The

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

* We beg it may be understood, that in making these remarks we are intentionally waiving a question on which, for the purpose of the present argument, it is not necessary for us to insist. Supposing the protection of the Established Church to be a matter of vital importance, the obnoxious measures adopted at a season of peril are notoriously no longer required for the purpose. But if the occasion called for it, we should go farther, and contend that the safety of the Church is no reason for embroiling the people.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Noticethereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 9TH 1828. [NUMBER 1988.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to mē directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Thursday the Twenty Fourth day of July Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependant upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions, of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other Crimes, and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Seventh day of July in the Ninth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

JAMES LITTLE,
SHERIFF.

ફોર્મ • નાં મુ *

(શ્રી•મુમ્બઇમાં•)શ્રી•મુમ્બઇના• શરીફ્ન•ફોર્મ થાગિયે• નથી• કુ•શરીફ્• ખબર•શ્રીમાથી• અહેર•કરવંમજે• શ્રી•મુમ્બઇની• જુડીકેટરની• શ્રીપરીમ કોરટ•માટાલ• (શેરીંન •)બ્બે શરા•જે•ટે કાણે•કોરટ• ભરેય• તે•ધેરેરમી•શ્રી•મુ મ્બઇના•કોટ•મધે•ભરેયપત•વારને•દા ને•તારીખ• ૨૪ મી• માલના• જુલાઇ• મ્હીનાની•કે• કલાક• ૧૧ ના•પેહલેપો શ્રીરના•થેરીંન•ભરારો*

અને•તેજ•જગો•ઉપર•તેજ•વેલાઈ• આડમીરાલટી•શેરીંન•કિલેજ•દરીમાવ રહી•ખાતાના•નેમાવની• થલા•ખરાશ• શાશાકુંક• જેનોજ•માંણશનો• ટંનટી• મથવા•ખુંન•મથવા•વાંધાણમીની•ચો રી•મથવા•દરીમાના•માંરીમા•ચોરી• મથવા•ભારકટ• મથવા• કરેકબીજા ન કશ્રીરનો• દાવો• કોર્ટ• નેમાવ• છોડે *

અને•કુ•શરીફ્• ખબર• શ્રીમાની• માપુમજે•વકોર્ટ• માંણશનો• ટંનટી•કેસ મા•ચોરી•કેમાં•ખુ ન• કમા•નકરટ•ક મા•કેરકેસ•કંઈ•બીજા•નકશીરનો•દાવો કોર્ટ•ને•માંણશ•પોતાની•ચુકી•ખરી•ક રવાયારે•જ•દાડાડો•ઉપર•બાપેલીએ• તે•દાડ•કયા•ઉપર• બાપેલા•ઠેકાણે• નાહ્યા•મુકયા• ગુવાકી• મગર•શાકેલી• માપે•મને•પોર•કાજર•થાર્ક•મને•માણુ શો•કીરટના•કોર્ટમ•વજર•કોરટમાંવા અર્જ•નવી — નારાય• ૭ મી•જુલાઇ• નમા•મોંગરજના•પાદશાહ•ચોથુ•વર શ•નવમુ*

અમીશ•લીટલ•
શરીફ્•

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE

THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange,	per sett	Rs.	" 2 "
Powers of Attorney,	each	"	" 2 "
Interest Bonds,	do.	"	" 2 "
Respondentia Bonds	do.	"	1 " "
Policies of Insurance	do.	"	1 " "
Bills of Lading	per set	"	" 2 "
Price Currents	each	"	" 2

Bombay, 9th July 1828.

THIS DAY.

WEDNESDAY the 9th Instant.

FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT THEIR ROOMS

THE FOLLOWING GOODS

VIZ.

COTTON Goods Consisting of Long Cloths, and Madapollams, Furniture and other Chintzes—Mull and Jacconet Muslins—Shirting Cloth and Cambric—Bottle Fruits—Herrings—Buggy Whips—Wearing Apparel, quite new,—Seidletz and Soda Powders of the freshest description,—Essce. of Ginger Smyths Tooth Brushes,—Razors—very Superior Black Lead Pencils, from Moreles,—Smelling Salts in handsome cut Glass Bottles—a few Reams of fancy note and Letter Paper, Coloured,—Black and Red Ink Powder,—a quantity of Plate and Plated Ware,—Glass and Earthenware—Racing and Hunting Saddles and Bridles,—Teak Plank, Medicine Chests for Ships use, completely fitted—a Time Piece, and numerous other articles.

AT THE SAME TIME

WILL BE SOLD

A few Casks of Hodgson and Sims's rejected Pale Ale,—7 Casks and 6 Canister of fine Biscuits, 6 Casks of Peas, and 4 of Barley.

Nesbit Lane, 9th July 1828.

On FRIDAY the 18th Instant,

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

OF THE LATE

R. O. BRIDGEMAN ESQ.

AT HIS LATE

RESIDENCE,

AT MAZAGON,

COMPRISING

DINING, Pier, and Pembroke TABLES—Cheval Glass—Couches—Chairs, Book Cases—Side Boards—an Office Desk—Dressing Tables—Screens—Large and small Bedsteads and Mattrasses complete—Vase Hanging Lamps—Wall Shades,—Dinner and Breakfast Service of Handsome British Porcelain, Dessert Service of Ditto Argaund Lamps—Rich Plate and Plated Ware,—of the usual description—Cooking Utensils, Books &c.

AT 1 O'CLOCK

(UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD)

Will be put up,

A VERY ELEGANT

CHARIOT

AND HARNESS

with a pair of Capital,

GREY ARAB HORSES

A VERY NEAT

PHAETON,

AND A HIGH

CAST

Saddle Horse.

A very fine full Toned GRAND PIANI-FORTE nearly new, by *Broadwood* and an Eight Day Bracket CLOCK by *Baraud.*

Catalogues will be speedily issued, and the Property be on view from the 14th Inst.

Nesbit Lane, 9th June 1828.

On WEDNESDAY next the 16th Inst.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS

A VERY Choice selection of Cabinet ware, consisting principally of writing Desks, Portfolio's of Russia Leather, with patent Locks Dressing Cases. Completely fitted, with Boxes and numerous other articles in the same line.

Nesbit Lane, 9th July 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE just received, per Ship *Sarah*, a very superior Loudon built DENNETT AND HARNESS, of the latest fashion,..... Price Rs. 1400

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1828.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, at Rs. 120 each.

Rampart Row, 9th July 1828.

BROWN CANTENAC.

A FEW Cases of the above excellent and highly esteemed FRENCH CLARET just imported per Brig *Buffon*, from Bordeaux, for sale at 30 Rupees per dozen in cases of 6 dozen each, at the Godowns of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM AND CO.

Bombay, 9th July 1828.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

A FEW 6 dozen Chests of PALE OLD SHERRY, from William Morrice, just imported per *Ceres* at..... Rs. 27 per dozen

Also, Palmer's Claret at 28 per do.

London Particular Madeira, from Keirs and Co. imported in 1816..... 30 per do.

Bombay, 9th July 1828.

Advertisement.

BICKNELL'S & MOORE'S HATS.

MANY Hats of very inferior quality having come to our hands (by parties returning from India) bearing our name stamped in them in the usual way, but certainly not of our Manufacture, we beg very respectfully to caution the Purchasers of investments against this imposition, which may be defeated by demanding our *regular printed invoice* at the time the book of investment is shewn for sale, to which invoice our certificate will henceforth be invariably attached.

The inferior Hats may Generally be detected by their softness and sponginess, as they are the long-napped waterproof Hats. which are exported in ignorance to India, and which in hot climates soon become brown and shapeless: whereas our regular, superfine Hats constantly retain their firmness and shape, and the close texture, which for so many years has rendered them the most desirable Hats sent to India.

BICKNELL AND MOORE.

London, 7th February 1828.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 10th Instant.

DINNER SETS of Blue and White and Enamelled Earthenware, a variety of Glass Ware, and numerous other articles.

Meadows Street, 9th July 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION.

To-morrow the 10th Instant,

ENGLISH made plate, consisting of Egg boiler, Milk Bowl, Tea Urn, plate Stands &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

AN ENGLISH MADE

FAMILY COACH

AN ARAB

SADDLEHORSE

AND A VERY GOOD

PONY.

Meadows Street, 9th July 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION.

PER SHIP HASHMY

Bengal Black and Brown Harness

HIDES

PRICE EACH Rs. 12-14 AND 16

ALSO

ENGLISH red Morocco skins just imported.....each Rs. 9

Meadows Street, 9th July 1828

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

Belonging to a Gentleman leaving India

A PAIR OF CAPITAL

GREY ARAB

CARRIAGE HORSES

PRICE Rs. 800;

ALSO

A LIGHT AND NEAT

BAROUCHE,

WITH 2 SPARE WHEELS

A PAIR OF ARAB

CARRIAGE HORSES

AND HARNESS,

PRICE Rs. 1500

Meadows Street, 9th July 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEAT

CHARIOT

PRICE RUPEES 1200.

They have also several other Chariots, at very low Prices

Meadows Street, 9th July 1828.

A CARD.

ANY Medical Gentleman who may be desirous of a trip to and from China, may hear of a favorable and very early opportunity on applying at this Office.

Bombay, 9th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

AN elegant London made Silver Breakfast set, consisting of Tea and Coffe Pots, Cream Pot, Sugar Bason, and Milk Bowl.

PRICE RUPEES 1000.

Meadows Street, 9th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED

FOR SALE

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE PAINTINGS

IN OIL COLORS

VIZ.

A PICTURE by Wheatly Rs-	100
Shipping by Vickars	160
Drumana Castle by O'Connor	90
Jaques in as you like it by Powitt ..	90
View in Edinburgh by Hasmith ...	110
Port of the Village of Swanston Do.	116
Ulswater from Pooly-bridge Do...	110
A Waterful by Ibboton	55
Damon and Musidora	80

Meadows Street, 9th July 1828.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Monument to be erected in the *Kaira Church* to the Memory of the late Captain REMON of the Engineers, are informed that the MONUMENT is on board the *Harlequin*; and it is particularly requested that those Gentlemen who have yet paid their Subscriptions will remit the same to Messrs. S. as early as convenient.

TO BE LET.

A Upper roomed HOUSE with GODOWNS, belonging to the late LIMJEE COWASJEE, deceased, situated in Forbes Street, and fit for an Office. Formerly occupied by Mr. PATRICK STEUART and since by the QUARTER MASTER GENERAL.—For Particular apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office.

(2) *Bombay, 9th July* 1828.

Advertisement.

IT is through want of some proper Establishment, that the Publication of the Mahratta Newspaper was hitherto detained which now having been fully arranged the public is hereby acquainted that the paper is going to be issued out on Sunday the 20th Inst. and those who may be desirous of supporting the undertaking will be pleased to send their names to the *Akbarah Khubeesa Office* without any further loss of time. The name of this Paper will be "Moombapoor Vurtuman" and not Moombae chā Vurtuman" as proposed in the Prospectus published some time ago in the Bombay Gazette.

वर्त्तमान

"कांहीं चांगल्या मनुष्यांची अपेक्षा हो ती झणेन माझाराई वर्त्तमानपत्रें प्रगट करणें तीं आजपर्यंत राहिलीं परंतु सांप्रत तद्विषई युर्तेपसि बंदोबस्त करून हा य त्रावरून सर्वांस सुचना करितों कीं पुढी ल महिना जुलैचा तारीख २० रविवार या दिवसीं तीं पत्रें प्रगट होवूं लाहातात त्यास हां कारणों जे साहित्य करण्यास हे तु घरिताहेत त्यांणी कृपा करून अखबार कचिरीं गृहामध्यें पुनः आपली अभिधानें अविलंबें पाठवावीं आणि मागें मुंबै गेजेट मध्यें विदित केलें होतें त्याच प्रमाणें सर्व थरून त्या पत्राचें नाम मुंबैचा वर्त्तमान हो तें तें सोडन मुंबाएर वर्त्तमान असें ठरविलें

Advertisement,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT TUCKER RAMDASS OAKERDAH of Bombay, Hindoo Bhatia, having agreed to purchase from DASSEY LALLDASS GUNGADASS, also of the same place Banian, the Lawful Heir and Nephew of the late PETAMBERDASS MADOWDASS deceased, that Piece or spot of ground situated within the Fort Walls of Bombay, at the Bazar Gate Street, and in the Neighbourhood of a House belonging to HURRYDASS JEWA, any person or persons having any Claim or demand whatsoever on the said Ground, are hereby required to make known the same to the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom Dated this 8th day of July 1828.

જાહેર • ખબર *

ખબર•કીસાથી• આપીચિજે• શ્રી•મુમબઈનો•હીનદુ•લાઠીમો•નાંમે• ડકર•રાં મદશ•ઉકરડાકિ•શ્રી•મુમબઈનો• રેવ ાશી• વાણીમો•દીશી•લાલદાશ•ઠંગાદાશ•તે•મ રનાર•પીતાંબરદાશ• મામુદાશનો• ભાર જો•તથા•વારેશ•થાકિ•તે• પાશેથી• લીકિનો• કટકો•કિ•શ્રી•મુમબઈનાં• કોટમો• બજાર ગેટનાં•મોહલામો•કરીદાશ•જીવાનાં•ઘરની પડોશમોછિતે•વેચાનો• લેવાનુ• શાટું•કરીઉ છે* કિ•શાટુ•કરેક• મણી• અથવા•મણી મોજો•કરેક•દાવો•અથવા• કરેક• પરકાર। નુ•માંગણું•કિ•ઉપર•કહેલી• લીકિ•ઉપર• કોકિનો•ભાજથી•દીન• ૧૪ વી• મુદતમો• કિ•પરીદ•કરનાર•મણીને•જહેર•કરે•કદા પી•મુદતમો•જહેર•નહી•કરશેતો• તેહનો• દાવો•રદ•થાશે*

તારીખ• ૮ મી•જુલાઈ• ૧૮૨૮

Freight to China

THE FINE FAST SAILING RIVER BUILT SHIP

SARAH,

OF 500 TONS.

R. C. Chrystie

COMMANDER.

LATELY arrived from LONDON and LISBON (having been thorqughly examined and repaired at the latter Port) has the greater part of her Cargo already engaged. and will sail about the end of the month, For further particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office.

Bombay, 9th July 1828.

શ્રી•ચીનનું•નોલ*

શાકુતથા••ઉતાવલે• ચાલનારુ• ખાડીનું• બાંધેલું•વાંહાણ• નાંમે•શેરા• ૫૦૦ ટંન નુ•કપતાંન•આર•શી• કરીશટી•વાલુ•ક•હ વડાં•શ્રી•લંડન•નથા•શ્રી•લીશબંનથી•આઈ છે•(અને•કિ•વાંહાણને• શ્રી•લીશબંનમાં• બધુ•નપાશીઉછે•અને•શમારીઉછે*) અને કિ•વાંહાણના•લશ્કરીમાંનો•મણાકિ•માલ નીલે•કરેલીછે* વિાંહાણ•આકિ•મહીનો• પુરો•થાતાંમો•ઉપડશે•તથી•બિાબ્બે•કીઈ ને•યોકશ•પુછવું•હોકિનો• પરાંગજી•કાવશ જીની•આપ્રીશમો•જહેને•નોલ•બાબે•પુર્ટ* શ્રી•મુમબઈનો•તા૦ ૯ મી•જુલાઈ ૧૮૨૮

For Freight or Passage,

TO

MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,

THE FINE SHIP

MEDINA,

OF 500 TONS,

J. Mordaunt,

COMMANDER.

TO Sail on the 13th instant.—Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 9th July 1828.

Passage to London,

THE FINE RIVER BUILT SHIP

LADY RAFFLES, A. I.

BURTHEN 600 TONS,

WILLIAM TUCKER

COMMANDER.

WAS to sail from [illegible] direct for Bomb[illegible] March, and ma[illegible] pected. This Ship has [illegible] the Cabins are large and [illegible] up, and she will carry an [illegible] Surgeon.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. SKINNER AND CO., where [illegible] the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 9th July 18[illegible]

For Passage to Port Louis AND LONDON

THE SHIP

M A

OF 4[illegible]

O. D

COMM[illegible]

HAS g[illegible] for a few[illegible] will sail [illegible] on the 1st August, calling at PORT LOUIS.

Apply to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 9th July 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23D JUNE 1828.

No. 162 of 1828.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the army the following Extracts from letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Letter dated 23d January 1828.

Para. 2d. We have on various occasions received applications from Officers in His Majesty's Service claiming to receive the amount of their passage money after their arrival in India.

3d. As the circumstances which entitle some of His Majesty's Officers to a free passage are only known to the Military Authorities at the Office at the Horse Guards. Whitehall, we direct that all Officers making applications of this nature be desired to forward them direct from India to the Military Secretary of the Commander in Chief, at that Office, for consideration: the transmitting them to us in the first instance being produetive only of delay.

4th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment severally to return to their duty, viz.

Captain Edward Mason,
Major William Gordon,
Lieutenant David Liddell,

5th. The undermentioned Officers also belonging to yonr Establishment have received our permission to remain in Europe for the periods stated against their respective names, viz.

Surgeon A. Henderson, until February 1828.
Captain William Hammond, the further period of six months,

7th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Lieut. W. A. Crawford,
Lieut. A. Maclean:
Ensign J. G. Gordon,

Letter dated 25th January 1828.

73 and 74. Surgeon Gall placed on the Pension List on the scale laid down for a Capt., subject to Court's approval, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief. The habits of intemperance acquired by him, by which his health has been impaired, would have met with more severe notice, but for his length of service.

75. A Regulation passed at Bengal authorizing the advance of three months pay to King's Soldiers returning to England, adopted at Bombay.

76. and 8. A. memorial from Lieut. Burrows, dismissed by sentence of Court Martial transmitted.—His case recommended to favourable consideration on the supposition of his labouring under Insanity. In reference to letter of 30th November 1824 judgmeut has been allowed to go by default [illegible] gu the suit instituted [illegible] ainst Lieut. Burrows [illegible] by the Company of no [illegible] ropes are en[illegible] of [illegible] tecovering [illegible] part of [illegible] he am[illegible]

33. We are opinion that the misconduct and neglect of duty imputed to Mr. Surgeon Gall, ought to have been submitted to the judgment of a Court Martial, and we regret exceedingly that measure was not resorted to.

34. We refuse to sanction the Pension assigned to Mr. Gall, and we direct that it be reduced on your receipt of this letter to 84 Rupees per month, being the rate assigned to a Surgeon of his standing in the service who retires on account of ill health.

35. We have already sanctioned this regulation at the other Presidencies, and consequently approve of its introduction at yours.

36. Not being satisfied that the plea of mental derangement set up by Mr Burrows himself, and partly admitted by you, has any foundation, unsupported as it is by the production of Medical testimony, we are of opi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

smiling at Grief," until at length, as if to vary his recreation, he rose and looked out of the window.

"I think, Mr. Crosby," said he, "we shall have rain."

"Probably, Sir Mark, said Crosby, who did not care whether it ever rained again or not.

"I have always observed, Sir," said the baronet, "that the barometer is the best guide to a change of weather; mine was made by a man at Charing Cross, and I have always found it prognosticate very truly."

"Yes," said Crosby, "they are very serviceable to farmers and sportsmen, and all that sort of thing; and I believe at sea have been found highly useful."

"Those used at sea, Sir," said Sir Mark, "I believe are called marine barometers. They *must* be very useful. The sea, you know, Sir, is a large body of water.—It is really quite wonderful how people first ventured upon it; for after all, you know, Sir, a ship is made but of wood and iron, and sails are but canvas, Mr. Crosby."

"Very true, indeed, Sir Mark," said the invalid.

"Were you ever much at sea, Sir?" said Sir Mark.

"Very little, Sir," said Crosby, "hardly at all."

"Then," said the baronet, "of course you cannot be expected to know so much of marine matters as persons who have made it their amusement or profession; I have a cousin who has been in the navy three and twenty years, and that you know, Mr. Crosby, is a long time."

"Yes, Sir" said Crosby, looking wistfully, first at the door, and then at the bell, a very long time."

"What a dull life, Sir, it must be at sea," said Sir Mark.

"Why, that depends a good deal on circumstances," replied his host: "if our companions, are pleasant, the scene matters little in which we pass our time."

Here, as if Mr. Crosby had struck him with a thunderbolt, Sir Mark again rose from his chair, which he had only just resumed, and paced the room with an animation so new and unlike his usual manner, that Crosby, who never lost sight of Buchan, was about to arm himself with the poker against a most powerful sympton of incipient insanity.

"That, Sir," said Sir Mark, standing close to the table in front of Crosby, "that is what I was observing to myself the night before last, when I heard that your nephew, Captain Morley, was going to be married to Lady Anne Seward."

Mr. Crosby was perfectly lost in amazement, to discover by what extraordinary coincidence, combination, or concatenation the matter-of-fact baronet could have so suddenly retreated from his chair, and mentally leaped from a dull party at sea to the marriage of his nephew with Lord Dunburry's niece,

"Indeed!" said Crosby.

"Yes, Mr. Crosby," continued Sir Mark, "you don't know how much I am interested in that match. I do not know the lady, because, to tell you the truth, I have never seen her, and therefore as I need hardly add, am not likely to have been introduced to her. But I *have* a reason, and a strong one too, being satisfied at the report of the marriage; because, no man in England, I believe, can legally marry two wives."

"That is very true, indeed, Sir," said Crosby.

"Now, Mr. Crosby, we are alone," said the baronet, "and, as I need hardly add, there is no person to witness our conversation, which, in fact, emboldens me to refer to a subject upon which I have hitherto kept strict silence: indeed a man is better able to break any thing important to a friend of whom he knows something, than to an utter stranger, at least I have always observed that to be the case."

"So have I," said Crosby, half good naturedly and half vexed at the trying stupidity of his companion.

"We know, Mr. Crosby, I am a man of few words," said Sir Mark, "and as I need hardly add, say very little in mixed society; but I am not wanting in conversational powers with those I know my auditor. I have long wished to open my mind to you upon this very important and delicate subject, but have hitherto been restrained by what I thought an unconquerable objection to the measure I was about to propose; and I have always made it a rule through life never to try to do any thing which I have previously ascertained to be impossible; since, as I need hardly add, such conduct would be extremely foolish."

"Extremely, Sir," said Crosby; "but what may be the nature of your proposition? You may unhesitatingly open your mind to me, for you may rest assured, if my health permits, I shall be but too happy to meet your wishes in any practicable manner."

"You are extremely kind, Sir, I'm sure," said Sir Mark; "but as I need hardly tell you, it is quite impossible for one person to answer for another person's taste, I feel extremely awkward, very much embarrassed, but I have, I feel happy to say, broken the ice; & that is the chief thing; for I have always observed that if one wishes to state a thing honestly and fairly, it is no use going round about."

"Clearly not," said Crosby.

"Well then, Sir," said Sir Mark, "I always thought that Captain Morley would have married your daughter."

"Indeed!" said Crosby.

"Indeed I always did," said Sir Mark; for I have observed that when two young people are perpetually together, and like each other extremely, the acquaintance very often ends in a declaration and a marriage; which, as I have several times said to myself, is natural enough; because, as I need hardly add, it is next to an impossibility that two people, who were never acquainted at all, should form that sort of attachment."

"Well, Sir, but what has—"

"That's just what I'm coming to," said Sir Mark. "While I thought this courtship was going on, I felt that the little I could do, would be of no use whatever."

"In what particular way, might I ask?" said Mr. Crosby.

"In the particular way of doing what I am now doing," replied Sir Mark, to the infinite amazement of Mr. Crosby, who saw him do nothing but twirl his watch-chain, as he had been in the habit of doing at every previous meeting between them.

"Mr. Crosby," said the baronet, after a moment's pause, "I know you will forgive me—you are a kind man, and kind men are never harsh. I will be very candid; for, as I always say to myself, candour is a virtue, and virtue, I need hardly add, is to be cultivated on all occasions.—I have a favour to ask of you."

"Name it, Sir Mark," said Crosby.

"I am," said Sir Mark, "as you know, a baronet. It would be useless for me to descant upon my own good qualities. I need hardly add I have a very handsome fortune—I have a good deal of property in this country—more in Dorsetshire—and a house in London.

"I know it all, Sir Mark," said Crosby.

"Well then, Mr. Crosby," said the baronet, twirling his watch-chain with redoubled activity, "I do not think I ought, under the circumstances, to consider myself acting in any irrational manner, if I proposed for the daughter of any neighbouring gentleman for whom I might have conceived an affection."

"Quite the contrary, Sir Mark," said Crosby; "I am quite sure that any of our neighbours who have daughters would be proud of such an alliance."

"You really think so?" said Sir Mark.

"I do, upon my honour," said Crosby.

"Well, Sir," said Sir Mark, hesitatingly—"I need hardly add,—*you* have a daughter."

"I, Sir!" said Crosby.

"Yes, you have indeed, Sir," said Sir Mark, with the most perfect earnestness and *naïveté* "and a lovely daughter, too."

"She is a child, Sir Mark," said Crosby.

"Why, Sir," said Sir Mark, "I have always observed that people never grow younger and youth is a fault of which everybody mends—he—he—he."

"Really, said Crosby, "I hardly know what to say; flattered as I must be, and she, too, by such an offer;—I—she really is so unused to the world, that——"

"The very thing I want," said Sir Mark. "I have observed that a woman, Sir, who has lived long in society, knows a great deal more than one who has never been from home, and I have always remarked that there is a great deal of artificiality, Sir, in the ways of fashionable life."

"Upon my word," said Crosby, "I——"

"All I ask, Sir" said the baronet, "is a trial. Give me the opportunity of seeing and conversing with the young lady; for without such an opportunity, it strikes me, I don't know how you feel, that it would be difficult to make an acquaintance. I should not desire to have her inclinations forced."

"Forced!" exclaimed Crosby; "there can be no great need of forcing, Sir Mark; she ought to be too proud and too happy to know that she has been sufficiently fortunate to engage the regards of so excellent a gentleman as yourself."

"You are very kind, Sir," said Sir Mark, colouring to purple; "then as far as you are individually and personally concerned, *you* don't object?"

"Object! not *I*, Sir Mark," said Crosby.

"Well, Sir," said the matter-of-fact baronet, quite satisfied with the progress he had made, "when—then—then—will it be convenient for us to begin?"

The quaintness and oddity of the question puzzled poor Crosby, who evaded a direct answer by telling him that whatever his own feelings might be, he had always determined to consult the feelings of his child whenever such an occasion might present itself; and that he should consider it necessary, in the first instance, to open the subject to *her*; after having done which, he would beg the favour of seeing Sir Mark again; but at the same time, and in the outset, he begged him to dismiss from his mind any idea that at any time any thing like any attachment subsisted between her and Captain Morley. He was her relation, and therefore admitted to all the privileges of the most intimate acquaintance; but he assured him, that no feeling except of a friendly nature existed in the slightest degree between his daughter and her cousin William. All of which, according to the ordinary course of things, he, the said Crosby, firmly believed, or if he did *not*, determined to make Sir Mark Terrington believe in the dawn of the affair.

"Sir Mark having expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the proposed arrangement, and calculating not, irrationally, that six or eight thousand a year, a good person though plumpish, and a title, though interior, were by no means bad commodities on the matrimonial stock exchange; rose from his seat, and carrying the chair on which he had been reposing, back to its native place against the wall, took up his gloves and his whip, and drawing those upon his hands, and putting that under his arm, assumed also his hat, and expressing an anxiety for some speedy information upon the important topic which he had so abruptly introduced, took leave of the hall and his intended father-in-law, just as abruptly, leaving the old Gentleman perfectly overwhelmed with the extraordinary advantages of the proposal, and so flurried, that Benjamin was called to bring him half a wineglass of Daffy's Elixir, before he could muster sufficient strength to get up stairs to take his waiting infusion of senna and tamarinds.

Perhaps there never existed a man whose character, morals, or respectability were less assailable, even by the most malicious retailer of calumny and scandal, than Sir Mark Terrington: rich, in estates unincumbered by debt, his establishment went on like clock-work; nor was he in his own matter-of-fact manner less methodical than his dependants, for as is the master, generally speaking, so are the servants: his drawing-rooms were neatness itself, the curtains, festooned in regular and invariable folds, were bagged up in cotton and pinned up in paper, lest the light or air should fall upon them; the same china jars had rested on the same spots of buhl for the last ten years; and the tables, and chairs, and grates, and chimney-pieces were as bright and spotless as unremitting care and constant practice could make them; the windows were cleaned weekly, but at no other period than that of their purification, were they ever by any chance opened, the damp and dust being in the opinion of Mrs. Philpeddy, the housekeeper, seriously injurious to the brightness of the polish, in the lustre of which everything shone resplendent.

Sir Mark, who was prodigiously moral, had, during his constant and regular attendance at church, devoted his time to the observation of his neighbour's daughter, who, since truth must be told, had with equal sincerity performed her part of the ritual. A little *causé* in the churchyard after divine service, (customary in all places, and defensible in none,) was to *her* a pleasing relaxation; and such things as discussions during the walk homewards through the park, upon the relative merits of Mrs. Wilkinson's bonnet, and Lady Busby's pelisse; expressions of astonishment how farmer Hill could afford his daughters such finery as they always wore; wonders who the two tall men in Sir Jeffrey Dyke's pew could be; and suggestions that Doctor Micklethwaite certainly meant an allusion to Mrs. Simmons's little weaknesses in his sermon; afforded great amusement to Caroline, while the divine service itself, seemed remembered only, as having been the necessary and inevitable prelude to the frivolous and profane colloquy which succeeded it.

Such is, alas! too commonly the case; and important and imperious as are the constant gathering together in prayer and attendance upon public worship, it is impossible to behold the trumpery decorations and tawdry ornaments of a modish congregation running after a popular preacher, without feeling mingled pity and contempt for such a shew of religion, which is neither more nor less than a wordly sacrifice at the tinselled altar of fashion.

That a clergyman should be a good orator is most desirable; that the doctrine which he inculcates, and the principles which he advocates in his sermon, should be well and forcibly given, is assuredly and undeniably essential to the effect which it is hoped that sermon may produce; but, putting the preacher out of the question, the sermon itself is but a secondary affair: it is an essay written by a frail mortal, one of ourselves, and delivered professedly as a summary of *his* opinions and advice, (although more frequently borrowed), and when well delivered, is at once agreeable and advantageous. But it is to the inspired word of God himself we listen, in the previous part of the service; it is to join with our brethren in supplication to our Maker and Preserver that we assemble and meet together; and nothing marks the frivolity, the theatrical trickery of a crowd of well-dressed dames, who follow a few mad leaders, than hunting what they call a fine preacher from one end of the town to the other.

Next to this elegant failing, perhaps before it, comes that avowal of indifference to to sacred business of the Sabbath, which every individual of a congregation makes by entering upon such discussions as those in which Caroline and the *anatomie vivante*, her mother-in-law, were wont to indulge in their progress homewards after church. The idle gossipings over the graves of the dead, the discussions of foregone parties, and the anticipation of *fêtes* to come, in such a place and at such a season, are abominable and disgusting; and practically give the lie to all the pious professions which the chattering congregation have just before been making by rote. As for Caroline, it was not always that she had even protecting association of her guardian dame upon these occasions; not always that even she herself was permitted to attend divine service; and to these irregular proceedings, and the loose desultory mode in which she was generally educated, many of the events of her future life may be fairly attributed.

At the present moment her occasional attendance at church it seems had been serviceable in a worldly point of view, as having shewn her beauties to Sir Mark, and enabled her to judge of the merits (at least the personal merits) of the aspirant to her favour.

To be sure, the moment at which the proposal of Sir Mark was to be communicated to her, however nicely the baronet had calculated, was a critical one; for if ever there were a positive reverse of Morley in every visible quality to be found, it was exhibited in Sir Mark Morley was dark, vivacious, gay, tender, and accomplished. Terrington fair, heavy, dull, coarse, and unlettered: Morley's conversation was all wit and brilliancy, Terrington's discussions mere matters-of-fact, unqualified by the slightest dash of liveliness or even originality. Nor in the hidden qualities of heart and principle were they less strongly opposed. Terrington was all honour and rectitude, simple and straight-forward in conduct, plain and unsophisticated in character. Morley, who insincere and demoralized, felt that the end always justified the means, was every *thing* to every *body*; and unconstrained by any sense of moral obligation, sought and seized every opportunity of self-gratification, let the cost to others be what it might.

Morley was courted, caressed, and almost idolized; Sir Mark neglected and shunned by woman of taste, refinement, unknowing and unknown, and except a slight suspicion of a *tendre* for the sixth daughter of his steward, was never known to exhibit any outward sign of amativeness towards any living female, excepting always his respectable and accomplished mother, to whom he had ever been a most exemplary and dutiful son.

Mr. Crosby, who, as I have already mentioned, felt the full importance of such a connection as Sir Mark, having fortified himself with his promised dram of Daffy, proceeded to the laboratory of his lady, who was anxiously watching the progress of her infusion, and who was in a better than ordinary humour, having just received a present from Mr. Crosby's attorney, who knowing that in most families the female branch prevails, used occasionally to make the amiable, by laying at the feet of his client's spouse, such objects as he considered most acceptable to a lady of her character and disposition.

"My love," said Mrs. Crosby stirring the infusion, "I have written to ask Mr. Dobbs and his daughter to dine with us on Sunday."

"Dobbs!" cried Mr. Crosby, "the Dev——" and there he stopped suddenly, recollecting that a visit from a professional friend might be agreeable, if not absolutely necessary by that time—"Have you, my life?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Crosby, "I have—indeed I could hardly do less—he has sent me a very valuable present—extremely valuable indeed, at this time of year."

"What is it, Mrs. Crosby?" said her husband.

"Two dozen and a half of the liveliest leeches I think I ever saw," replied the lady. "I shall lose no time with them—no answering for accidents—pop six of them on to-night, you shall have another half dozen on, in the morning and Caroline I am sure will not be the worse for a little pulling down, she is getting so—"

"So what?" exclaimed Crosby; "never mind what she is getting, my love; I have got a better thing for her than leeches."

"And what may *that* be, Mr. Crosby?" said Mrs. Crosby, "Cheltenham salts, or—"

"Cheltenham devils!" cried her husband, "I've got a baronet for her."

"A what?" exclaimed Mrs. Crosby.

"A baronet—eight thousand a year, and a fine honest fellow into the bargain."

"I don't understand you, Mr. Crosby," said the lady: "Doctor Buchan observes——"

"Stop one moment, my angel, and hear me," said Crosby: "I am all in a tremble hot and cold in a moment."

"Mr. Crosby, Mr. Crosby," cried the lady, "these, my love, are indubitable signs of the measles—you have told me you never had them—let me pound you some spermaceti and sugarcandy—prevention is better than cure—put blisters to your legs——"

"Curse the blisters!" exclaimed Mr. Crosby.

"My life, my love," said the lady, "consider what you say."

"I do, I do", said Crosby, "I tell you I have got a husband for Cary."

"A husband, my dear!" said the mother-in-law, drawing herself up coldly, "what, on earth should Caroline do with a husband?"

"Upon my word, Mrs. Crosby, I cannot pretend to say," said Mr. Crosby, "nor does it much signify to you or me what she does with him. All I know is, that Sir Mark Terrington has solicited permission to open the preliminaries."

"To do what, Mr. Crosby?" said Mrs. Crosby; who save and except those which occur in the Materia Medica, did not comprehend any word of more than three syllables.

"To commence the siege, my love," said Crosby, "if you prefer warlike terms to those of peace."

"You don't mean to say," said Mrs. Crosby, "that Sir Mark Terrington wants to marry Caroline?"

"My love, you have hit it exactly," said Crosby?"

"Then you *have* surprised me," said the lady.

"I see no great cause for surprise—she is a fine girl, Mrs. Crosby, and a good girl, and—"

"—Your daughter, my dear," interrupted Mrs. Crosby; "at all events she is still a mere child."

"Well, perhaps," said Crosby, "it is because Sir Mark wants a child, that he is induced to marry Caroline; for *my* part Caroline appears to me quite as wise as her intended husband; and as for the difference in their ages, why twenty years sounds a good deal, yet she is turned sixteen, and he under forty—What of that?"

"Nothing just now", said Mrs Crosby; "but when Caroline, with *her* volatile disposition, *her* wild enthusiasm, and her pretty person, finds herself at Sir Marks's present age, the wife of a dull person of sixty, perhaps——"

"Perhaps—perhaps what, Mrs. Crosby;" said the animated father. "Parents who discover evils at twenty years distance will be a long time settling their children.—I think the match a good match, a prudent match, and an honourable match."

"In that case," said the lady, "it is in every point of view desirable."

"You are as matter of fact, as Sir Mark himself," said Crosby, "However, I will speak to the girl, extract her opinion of the baronet before I break his proposal to her, and I hope I shall soon have her happily established as Lady Terrington."

There *are* people in this world who have a dislike to see other people happy, and who, even wishing those other people well, bound to them by ties of friendship, nay even of consanguinity, cannot endure that their comates in existence should pass them in the course of life, or gain an ascendancy over them in the affairs of society.

Mrs. Crosby never liked Caroline, and though starched, stiff, cold, and cadaverous herself, never entirely dismissed from her mind a sexual envy of her blooming daughter-in-law.

Caroline, who had never known her mother, although reared with a sort of constrained [illegible] kindness, founded upon the necessity of the [illegible] by her father's second wife, felt nothing [illegible] for her; [illegible] happ- [illegible] un- [illegible] cou- [illegible] was [illegible] mitigated. Under these circumstances one would have thought that Mrs. Crosby would have rejoiced at the prospect of settling her daughter-in-law honourably and respectably, not more from the feeling that such a change, would be highly advantageous to her young charge, than from the less amiable anticipation of being fairly quit of a rival, who, however ridiculous it may seem, was a constant source of uneasiness to her, from the popularity which the lovely girl had secured amongst the tenants, neighbours and even servants, who could not but consider the kind-hearted laughing Caroline their legitimate mistress, kept out of a controul and dominion which she would have generously and liberally exercised, by the usurpation of a hard hearted, hard featured, freezing, phlegmatic body, who cared for nobody on earth, except herself and her husband, in the protongation of whose life she had a worldly interest. But no—such was the meanness of her nature and disposition that she felt more inclined to persuade Caroline to reject Sir Mark rather than accept him, merely because she anticipated that the marriage would place her daughter-in-law in a higher sphere of action than that, in which she herself moved; while his ample fortune would afford his wife the means of becoming even more popular in the neighbourhood than she already was, to the certain disadvantage of the inhabitants of Crosby Hall, whenever a comparison between them should chance to be established.

Crosby, who except in matters of medicine, had something like a way of his own, saw his lady's feelings in her conduct and countenance, and determined to submit the whole affair at once to his daughter; merely to giving his opinion upon the merits of the match, and leaving her, as he always said he should, to exercise her own judgment, or (which perhaps in a young creature not seventeen, is more to the purpose) her fancy, in either accepting or rejecting the pro-

[illegible]gly having taken three anti-bilious [illegible] up by Mrs. Crosby herself, the [illegible]nt-couriers of his dinner, the old [illegible] without saying one word more [illegible]ubject to his lady, proceeded to [illegible]boudoir, where in the course of a [illegible]n hour he had stated all the circumstances of Sir Mark's interview, and received the young lady's reply.

What that reply was, my reader may perhaps anticipate—perhaps not: it was as cautious as the answer of a minister to a question from the opposition, upon the points of which he happens (as is sometimes the case) to be wholly ignorant: she neither accepted nor rejected the offer; she inveighed against neither the age or dullness of Sir Mark; she neither wept nor laughed at the prospect of becoming a wife:—during her father's gradual development of the matter, she thought of Sir Mark because he was talked of; and having placed him in her mind's eye by the side of the fascinating Morley felt that nothing could induce her to endure him as a husband; but when the circumstances progressively disclosed themselves, when her father spoke of his worth, his title, his fortune, the recollection that Morley was certainly lost to her, the thought that by marriage she should escape the dullness of Crosby House, made more dreadful by the reflection that Morley never was to enliven its shades again, and the feeling that although placed independently in the world she should still remain in the neighbourhood of her father, whom she truly loved—she wavered—faultered—and felt inclined at once to grasp the favourable opportunity of emancipation from such a siege of troubles as assailed her.

Why then did she hesitate?—why did she take the precaution of asking time to consider the offer?—for such was her conditional reply. Cannot my reader anticipate where the influence existed, which would alone controul her conduct? Baleful as that influence was, I suspect it is but too evident. She requested the delay of four days in giving her final answer, in order that she might take the advice of her cousin William, upon this decisive step of her life.

Crosby, who was enchanted with the rational manner in which the child, as Mrs. Crosby called her, received the intelligence of the honours which awaited her, saw nothing but reason in the required postponement of her decision, and eventually went so far as to express his approbation of her demand; it is, therefore, needless to say that it was acceded to, and a note written by the old gentleman to Sir Mark, containing a report of the progress, and wishes on the part of the parent for the speedy admission of the lover's claim.

No sooner had Crosby quitted his daughter's apartment than she proceeded to a confidential conference with Davis—this might be naturally expected.—Davis was in a moment the strenuous advocate of the marriage—her reasons, delivered with considerable animation, for this prompt resolve, I shall decline detailing—their nature, however, may be guessed, when the reader is told that even the artless unsuspecting Caroline herself was alarmed at the prospect held up to her, and reproved her councillor, for the immorality of her suggestions; but the artful hussey, cunning as the first tempter, immediately shifted her ground and led her victim's thoughts into a new channel, and concluded the discussion by seconding her young lady's proposal to write to Morley for advice, upon the measures which she should adopt under the present circumstances.

To find herself supported in the wish of her heart, to find a *friend*, however humble, who would advise the step upon which she had herself before decided, was enough for the poor trembling child; and for the first time in her life called upon to act in a matter of the weightiest importance, half an hour had not elapsed ere the letter was written, sealed, and despatched; a ceremony (brief as it was) which had scarce been concluded, before Mrs. Crosby made her appearance in the sanctum of her daughter-in-law.

"Well, Caroline," said the lady, looking icebergs, "your father tells me he has apprised you of the proposal of Sir Mark Terrington—What do you think of the affair?"

"Why really" said Caroline, "the intelligence was so abruptly communicated, and the time elapsed since I heard it has been so short, that I hardly know what to think."

"I should wonder if you did, child" said Mrs. Crosby; "and, perhaps, I may be of some use in talking the matter over with you, and putting the business in a fair and proper light."

"Why, to say truth," said Caroline, "I am not in the humour for serious discussion to-day—I am completely flurried, my head aches, my pulse beats, and I feel I hardly know how."

"Caroline," said Mrs. Crosby, "let me look at you,—heat—shivering—head-ache—delirium, eh—no rash, child—no bumps."

"Ma'am?" said Caroline.

"Bumps I say, Cary," said Mrs. Crosby, rubbing the poor girl's forehead. "All your other symptoms closely resemble those of erysipelas—don't you think you had better go to bed, dear, and take a sudorific?"

"I am concious of no bodily ill," said Caroline: "but it is not quite unnatural surely that so young a person as myself, should be powerfully affected by an offer, so sudden, so unexpected, and so important, as that which has been made me."

"Stuff, Caroline," said the mother-in-law: "what has the mind to do with shivering and heat?"

"Everything, dear madam, everything," said Caroline; "and I must entreat, as the only favour I have to ask, that during the period of deliberation for which I have solicited my father, the subject to which you have just referred, may not again be alluded to.'

"Your father spoils you," said Mrs. Crosby; "you think you can do what you please with *him*; but he is wrong, and so are *you*: however, as he has granted all this time to consider a point which seems to me to require no consideration at all—so it must be; the affair lies in a nutshell—Sir Mark is too old for your husband, or rather I should say, your are too young for his wife.—As I told Mr. Crosby, it is all mighty well *now*, but—hereafter—what will happen;—To be sure Sir Mark looks apoplectic, and may die before that time comes, in which case—"

"In which case," interrupted Caroline, "I should feel very little desire to survive him—Young and inexperinced as I am, I know enough of human nature to know that habitual attachments are the most power[illegible]—and that although in the outset of ou[illegible]es I may not feel that enthusiastic a[illegible]n which a more congenial disposition a[illegible]e fascinating manners might have exci[illegible]l before I marry, I must feel a r[illegible] respect for Sir Mark, which will i[illegible] of time so greatly strengthen th[illegible] which we are bound, that such [illegible] as that which you anticipate [illegible] satisfaction would, to a heart like [illegible] than death itself."

"Well, my dear,', said M[illegible] have mighty strange notions[illegible] have seen more of the world [illegible]nd I honestly confess I do not, u[illegible]h feelings."

"I hope," said. Caroline som[illegible]y, "you don't speak *feelingly* at all[illegible]"

To what results this bold attack [illegible]t have led, history does not permit me even [illegible]surmise; for just as the bile was in agitation, and strong symptoms of choler were beginning to exhibit themselves in the countenance [illegible] the elder lady, Davis [illegible] announce that the [illegible] nearly elapsed sinc[illegible] dinner bell; a fact, w[illegible] ones had yet made [illegible] speedy departure to [illegible] for the present brok[illegible] threatened to termi[illegible]

(To be

COURT MA[illegible]

(From the Dublin E[illegible]ul.)

In our last we gave an account, from the John Bull of the mutiny on board the wreck of his Majesty's ship *Cabinet*, Captain Frederick Robinson. We have been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of the sentence of the Court Martial held upon Captain Robinson and his officers for their conduct on this occassion, and we subjoin it for the information of our readers.

"At a Court Martial held on board his Majesty's Ship *Windsor Castle*, to inquire into the causes and circumstances attending the loss of his Majesty's late ship *Cabinet* to try Captain Frederick Robinson, the other officers, and crew, for their conduct on this occasion.

PRESENT:—

Admiral Sir George King, K. B. K. T. K. S. C. B. B. &c. &c. Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels.
Vice-Admiral Sir William Henry, K. G. and G. C. B. Second Officer in command of his Majesty's Ships.
Captain John Peers, of the...Constitution.
Captain Sir Citizen Burgess, Knight.....Bulwark.
Captain Church.....Salvador del Mundo.
Captain Wellesley.....Waterloo.
Captain Money.....London.
Captain Farmer.....Cornwallis.
Captain Fisher.....Ocean.
Captain Merchant.....Commerce.
Captain John Bull.....Britannia.

The Court having heard the evidence for the prosecution and what the Prisoners had to offer in their defence, and having maturely weighed and considered the same, are of opinion—

1st That Captain Frederick Robinson has shown himself destitute of all ability and firmness, and utterly incapable of commanding so disorderly a crew as his Majesty's late ship unfortunately was manned with. That during the fine weather cruize he had taken for the last five months, he had not made any preparation for the Storms which he had every reason to expect he would have to encounter at this season of the year; and that his first proposal to quit his ship, and his subsequent abandonment of her (after he had been sent back by the Commander-in-Chief) during a *stiff breeze*: and when the crew were mutinously inclined, exhibits a want of energy and zeal for the service unworthy of the character of a British Officer, and deserving of the highest censure.

2d That the conduct of the *Ward*-room officers is also deserving of censure, for the want of harmony which prevailed amongst them, and the inefficient support which they gave to their Captain. Commander *Marquess*, the 2d captain, had employed his time in preparing a *Hue* and *Cry* to be raised in the ship when any thing was lost overboard; and Lieutenant *Earl* had improperly quarrelled with his brother officers about some *Grease* which had dripped from a *Turkey* on Christmas-Day. The master had interfered with the pilot's duty; while the surgeon had altered the established practice of the profession for some new theories which have proved fatal to many of this crew. The *Purser*, from having overdrawn his necessary money, could get no more Bills cashed: and the person who acted as Chaplain, (but who had been *Granted* a warrant,) distributed Tracts, which tended to increase the differences on board.

3d. That the [illegible] Pilot, the [illegible] Officers is [illegible] Gunner, and the [illegible] highly comme[illegible] resolution wh[illegible] danger, fo[illegible] his Maje[illegible] faithful [illegible] Comm[illegible] tion [illegible] to proceed on [illegible] ter the Thames, [illegible] vessels under their [illegible] cessary regulations: [illegible] been detached to destroy a fleet [illegible] vessels belonging to a neutral power, [illegible], being contrary to the law of nations, may yet involve the country in war. The Captain [illegible] vessels [illegible]

[illegible] naval [illegible] part further [illegible] ship's-room [illegible] er to be [illegible] calendar [illegible] on ably [illegible] and other Officers [illegible] company of all blame for their conduct on this occasion.

The appointment of the Finance Committee had given great satisfaction: the following list and comment upon it are from the *Globe* of the 16th:—

MEMBERS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

MINISTERIAL.	INDEPENDENT.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Lord Althorp,
Mr. Ward,	Mr. Tierney,
Mr. Huskisson,	Sir J. Newport,
Mr. Herries,	Mr. Hume,
Mr. Ashurst,	Lord Howick,
Lord Lowther,	Mr. Marcrley,
Sir E Knatchbull,	Mr. Baring,
Mr. Home Drummond,	Sir H. Parnell,
Mr. R. Palmer,	Sir M. W. Ridley,
Mr. Littleton,	Mr. Stanley
Mr. V. Fitzgerald,	
Mr. W. Horton,	

Mr. Bankes.

Some of those whom we have classed as ministerial, and who would probably choose to be so classed, are among the most independent of the avowed adherents of the ministers. If we exclude Mr. Huskisson, who was placed on the committee by the common voice of the House and consider Mr. Bankes as an independent member, the numbers are equal; and though Mr. Bankes's views of economy are not likely to lead to any great results, he has so far a will of his own that he can hardly be called ministerial.

It may be observed not only that the numbers are nearly balanced, but that the members who have been chosen are really efficient and working men.

The following account of a most extraordinary invention of Sir William Congreve's is derived from a newly established Scotch Paper *The Edinburgh Examiner*; it is not very lucid, but if the alleged results be true, it is indeed one of the most valuable inventions which this inventing Age has yet produced.

"Sir William Congreve has devised a new mode of propelling vessels at sea which, from the practical experiments he has made with a model, he feels confident is calculated to supersede the use of steam. Sir William's new power is derived from the undulations of the wave—His machinary is simply a series of wheels with buckets, the successive immersions of which in the rising waves, make them act as *over* shot wheels, while an additional power is gained from the buoyancy of the inverted buckets on the ascending sides of the wheels whilst they are under the water. Sir William anticipates that this mode of propelling vessels will be less expensive than that of common sails, and that the ships to which it is applied, may be made to dart along the ocean with twice the speed that hitherto been obtained from steam. Should this discovery [illegible] culations of S[illegible] see it applied [illegible] vessels, but to [illegible] floating mills [illegible] ent stations alo[illegible]

In the Lite[illegible] notifications a[illegible]

"Among th[illegible] of the week, w[illegible] Moore and Mr. [illegible] ferences upon t[illegible] Byroniana toget[illegible] the noble Bard, [illegible] collections of [illegible] next spring.

"Second Se[illegible] no gate, in thre[illegible] dy, that we may [illegible] soon forthcoming[illegible] Fan)

cy of Bombay, the propriety of increasing the limited number of Brigadiers of the 2d Class, to admit of the suggestion of the Supreme Government being carried into effect, submitted to Court's consideration.

gal Government to the Command of those several Garrisons.

27. The Fortress of Asseerghur having been since transferred to your Government, we authorize you to appoint a Commandant of that Garrison from among the deserving Officers of your Establishment with a Staff Salary of five hundred (500) Rupees a month.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1828.

No. 170 of 1828.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major E. Bagnold, of the 23d Regiment N. I. to be Commandant of the Garrison of Asseerghur from the 1st July, and to permit that officer to remain at the Presidency until further orders, for the purpose of closing the accounts of the late Political agency at Mocha, without prejudice to his allowances.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1828.

No. 171 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the scale laid down in General Orders under date the 17th instant (No. 150) for regulating the amount of security to be required of Assistants in the Commissariat Department, and directs that security to the amount of Rupees 20,000 be furnished by Second Assistants.

No. 172 of 1828.—Lieutenant S. J. Stevens, of the 21st Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for a period of one year on urgent private affairs.

No. 173 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased in the General Department to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Rainey, private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Acting President in Council.

No. 174 of 1828—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the period of carrying into effect the arrangements announced in the General Order of the 19th instant, for furnishing supplies to certain Hospitals from the 1st of July to the 1st of August next.

Bombay Castle, 2d July 1828.

No. 175 of 1828.—An arrangement made by the Officer Commanding the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, appointing Lieutenant Hicks, of the Artillery, to superintend the buildings contructing at Rajcote, is confirmed.

No. 176 of 1828.—Lieut. A. W. B. Fitzroy, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health.

No. 177 of 1828.—Mr. David Davidson is admitted on the Establishment as a Cadet from the 28th ultimo, the date of his arrival on the Ship Sarah, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Captain E. Mason, of the 21st Regiment N. I. is returned to his duty by permission of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, by the Ship Sarah, which arrived at Bombay on the 28th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 2d July 1828.

No. 178 of 1828—Lieutenant Alexander Walker, of the Engineers, is appointed Assistant to the Executive Engineer at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1828.

No. 179 of 1828.—Lieutenant H. Ramsay, of the 24th Regiment N. I. is appointed Acting Mahratta Interpreter to the Superintendent of Bazars in the Poonah Division of the Army, for the purpose of conducting the proceedings of Native Military Courts under Regulation XXII 1827.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1828.

No. 180 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Proclamaion, issued from the General Department, be published in General Orders for the information of the Army.

PROCLAMATION.

John Romer Esquire appointed by the Honble the Court of Directors to be a member of this Government, has this day taken the Oaths and his Seat in the Council of Bombay as fourth member, under the usual Salute from the Garrison.

By Order &c.
(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
9th, JULY 1828.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
25TH JUNE 1828,

James Dewar Esq. to officiate as Advocate General, of the room of Richard Orlando Bridgman Esq. deceased.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
30TH JUNE, 1ST JULY 1828.

Francis Warden Esq. Collector of Sea Customs, Crown Duties and Land Revenue of Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
5TH JULY 1828.

Mr. James Sutherland, Acting Agent for the Honorable the Governor at Surat, and Acting Chief Judge of the Court of Suddur Dewanee and Foujdary Adawlutt from the 8th instant.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, Acting Second Judge of the Court of Suddur Dewanee and Foujdary Adawlut from the 8th instant, until the return of Mr. Ironside, absent on leave.

Mr. John Keutish, acting third Do. Do. from the 8th instant.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9 a 1 | 9½
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 104½ a 105 per 100 Sas.
Madras, at 30 days sight, at 99 B'bay per 0 | 0 Scs.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 133 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 104 do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 105½ B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 217 B'bay Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 218½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

To London....Per Ton £1
To China.....Per Candy. Rs. 26 to Rs. 28.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JULY 1828.

Our only arrivals during the last week have been the H. C. Ship MARQUIS CAMDEN from St. Helena, and the CALEDONIA from China; the former arrival adds nothing to our intelligence, as she left the Downs on the 29th February—the latter affords us an opportunity of laying before our readers some extracts from a *Canton Register* of the 29th of April the last published before her departure, which we have no donbt will be acceptable to our Commercial friends.

The opening of the BOMBAY THEATRE is again confidently spoken of, but whether under the management "of a Commitee of *influential* Gentlemen" we are not prepared to say, nor do we really care one *straw*; however the Courier seems anxious that there should be a Commitee, and that, this Commitee should have an understrapper to look after the details, and who in fact would in a short time, assume the whole power notwithstanding the *influential* Gentleman, and the concern would be in no better hands, than it now is, if we guess rightly, the person, the Courier would wish to have appointed. The pleasure we have in making this announcement, is greatly enhanced by our being assured that the Gentleman, who so delighted us in the part of *Tangent*, is still at the Presidency, and will again it is believed display his extensive powers on the Stage—We are however sure of again seeing one of our favourites, and we sincerely hope that his next efforts will equal if not surpass his former—It is to be hoped that the influence of such Actors as these, will tend to mellow and soften down the more boisterous and overpowering efforts of the *many*, who tempt the patience and temper of a Bombay Audience.

On Saturday, at the expence of Three Rupees we were favoured with a sight of the First Number of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, a work issued from the Courier Press, and adorned with a Lithographic Frontispiece, which fortunately enough, we are informed represents the BOMBAY RACE STAND, we are also told that it "furnishes a fair specimen of the progress making in the art of Lithography at this Presidency"—these particulars are perfectly necessary, as no human being could have imagined that it was intended to represent that, or any other Race Stand—or that any progress had been made in the art of Lithography, for it strikes us that this Engraving is miserably inferior to some former ones that graced the once brilliant, but now lost and faded "IRIS." The Editor of course commences his first number with a preface, and which necessarily contains a large portion of egotism and unnecessary and disgusting flattery; we are told what we all know, that Major MOORE is "not less celebrated for the kindness of his disposition, than for his intimate acquaintance with all affairs connected with the TURF" that sundry Captains are "*liberal and gentlemanly*"—and their names enumerated with a *parade* that must be offensive. The work itself contains only two Articles that are worthy of notice, the Letter on the subject of "TIGER HUNTING" and "TALES OF THE TINKERS" the first is a very pleasing and lively Letter, and the latter a Poem full of Whims and Oddities, the rest of this pamphlet is filled up with what is called a RACING CALENDER, nearly all of which has appeared in different numbers of the Courier and Gazette Newspapers, with large extracts from English papers on subjects relating to the RING; with this, we conclude our Notice of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE—from which we certainly expected to gather more information, and to receive more pleasure, but we imagine that its high-sounding and spirit-stirring Title led us to hope for impossibilities.

(*FROM THE CANTON REGISTER.*)

THE TARTAR PRETENDER TAKEN PRISONER.

Peking March 9th 1828. An express which travelled at the rate of 800 Chinese miles daily, has been received from *Changting*, the commander in chief at Cashgar, announcing to His Imperial Majesty the joyful tidings that the arch-rebel *Changkihur* had been captured alive. The Emperor has conferred rewards and honours, on all those who were the bearers of this intelligence.

ACCIDENT.—On the 24th of the first moon, at a religious Drama, the wife of *Wangshingsoy* attended. The lady was pregnant. At noon, whilst leaning over the banister, looking at the play, a boy was born. For women under such circumstances, to be looking at plays, and to be dilivered, is a rare occurence.

(*Chinese Reporter.*)

CHINESE TYPES.—The moveable types hitherto employed by Europeans, have, we believe, been generally engraved. No method of casting them has ever been adopted extensively. We hear that the Revd Mr Dyer, an English missionary to the Chinese on Penang, contemplates casting them in the following manner. Have the characters wanted first cut on wood, by a good Chinese type-cutter. Then take a fac-smile of the engraved block on clay. Upon the clay cast the type metal, then saw the characters, and dress them to the proper size. We see various objections to this mode of proceeding, but sincerely hope he will overcome all the difficulties, so as to make Chinese moveable types tolerably cheap.

The Principal of the Anglo Chinese College the Rev. David Collie's translation of the Books of Confucius, was, by last accounts from the Straits, expected to be out in March.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

We never recollect to have seen the commercial state of affairs so completely inactive as they have remained for some time past, for with the exception of Opium, which may be considered as excluded from the regular trade of this port, there is not a demand for a single article.

The reports of the tumults in the northern provinces having terminated by the capture of the rebel leader, being confirmed, is an event which may create a return of adventure to that portion of the Empire, which it seems the late warfare had much interrupted, and this may give life to a considerable part of the foreign commerce of Canton.

The scarcity of money seems to be very generally felt, and this added to the approaching annual period, for the payment of the Government duties, and the agitation of some local commercial arrangements, may greatly interfere with the spirit necessary to mercantile operations.

We may have been rather premature in the declaration made in our last number, that the matter with the outside merchants had been settled to their wishes, as we understand it still remains at issue.

Several parcels of new Patna Opium have been sold during the week at 1030 Dollars, which has reduced that of last year to 975 a 980, and Benares to about ten Dollars less; but not a chest of the new Benares has yet been sold, nor has any trial of its quality been made, or price fixed. The Malwa still keeps at 1250 Dollars, and Turkey has been selling at 730 per Pecul.

The first crop of Canton Raw Silk will be collected about the middle of May, and should the heavy rain that we have experienced in the last month, continue much longer, they may injure the production materially.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Sailed from Macao April 20th *Port. Ship Gratidao*, for Batavia. From Whampoa, 23rd. *Brit. Ship Louisa Makey*, for the Straits & Calcutta.

Passengers, per Gratidao, S. Vancaneghem Esq. and the Officers & crew of the Ship Rotterdam.

FROM MADRAS PAPERS.

By the appointment of Lord Hill to be Commander of the Forces, (not Commander in-Chief) a saving will accrue of between 2000£. and 3000£. a-year; Field Marshall the Commander-in-Chief having an allowance of about 7£. a-day more than a General without the title of Commander of the Forces.—*Courier.*

Lord Cochrane's return to England brings on a very curious question, admirably calculated for an elaborate argument, *pro.* and *con.* viz. whether the sum of 36,000£. which was placed in the hands of Trustees, when he set out for Greece, and stipulated to be paid when the liberation of that country should be effected, shall now be awarded to his Lordship?

The subjoined is the reply of Count Haiden, the Russian Admiral, to the letter of thanks which Sir E. Codrington wrote to him after the battle of Navarino.

"*Anoff*, Harbour of Veletta, 8th Nov. 1827.

"SIR,—The will of my Sovereign having directed me to place myself under your Excellency's orders, in the event of the Combined Squadrons acting in concert, this duty was rendered highly agreeable to me by my knowledge of your Excellency's merits and reputation.

"The obliging and too flattering letter which your Excellency was pleased to address to me, after the battle of the 20th October, is a document which will remain for ever engraven on my heart, and descend as a heritage to my children.

"Who, Sir, could have failed to do his duty on that memorable day, having before his eyes the example of cool and determined bravery displayed by the Asia, which bore your distinguished flag.

"The happiest day of my life has been that in which I was enabled to show myself as a sailor, in the view of a British Admiral—of the Heroes of the Sea—the most generous of friends, and most generous of enemies.

"I beg your Excellency to believe me ever, with sentiments of the deepest and most perfect esteem, your Excellency's most obedient servant and friend.

(Signed) "LOUIS, COUNT DE HAIDEN.
"Rear-Admiral, &c."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign J. Harris, 6th Regt. N. I.
Cadet R. Hodson.
Lieut. Col. Fearon, 2d Gr. Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Alex. S. Walker, Engineers.
Lieut. & adjt. C. W. Wenn, Marine Bat.
Lieut. J. T. Lister, H. A.
Lieut. Edw. Stanton, Artillery.
Asst. Surg. John Scott, 4th Lt. Drs.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

July 14th the H. C. Ship Marquis Camden, Captain Thomas Larkins, from London, and St. Helena left Down 29th Feb. 1828, and St. Helena 2 th May.

Do. Ship Caledonia, John Whyte, Master from China 3d May and touched at Anger

Passengers per Marquis Camden.—Mrs. Fearon, Lieut. Col. Fearon, Major Barnwell, Robt. Hodson, Cadet Thos. Minister, Cadet Henry Hewett and James F. Jones, Volunteer Company's Marine.

DEPARTURES.

July 10th French Brig Le Jean Pierre, H. Fouscaute Master, to Madras.

Do. French Brig Le Buffon, J. C. Passemant, Master to Calcutta,

Do. Brig Johanna, Duncan Laird Master, to Muscat and returned back at night.

11th The H. C. Ship Dunira, Captain M. Hamilton, to Canton.

Do. Brig Johanna, Duncan Laird Master, to Madras.

14th The H. C. Ship Edinburgh, Captain Henry Bax, to China.

Do. Ship Exmouth (Free Trader) Robt. Graham, Master to China.

Do. Ship Annandale, (Free Trader) Geo. Steel Master to London.

Passengers by Brig Johanna.—Mr. Henry Ford.

By Dunira.—F. J. Morris, Esq: Jas. Erskine, Esq; Mr. J. L. Pruen, Mids. H. C. Marine for England; James Atkins George Paynes, Charter Party for England by order of Hon'ble Company.

By Edinburgh.—Lieut. Lavie, and 4 Convicts.

By Exmouth.—Mrs Graham.

By Annandale.—Mrs. Miller, Miss A. Wilson, Mrs S. J. Stevens.

SHIPS LOADING.

Admiral Benbow for London; Julia for London; Rising Star for London; Mary, for London; Dutchess of Athol for China Abercromby Robinson for China; Cumberland for China; Hormusjee Bomanjee for China; Sarah for China; Hannah for China; Medina for Calcutta; Arab Futtaysalam for Calcutta; Futtaysalam for Persian Gulph; French Ship Sophie for Bordeaux.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. SHIPS.—Dutchess of Athol, Abercrombie Robinson and Marquis Camden.

FREE TRADERS.—Admiral Benbow, Gallovedian, Rising Star, Duncan Gibb, Mary, Surry, Medina, Julia, Ellen, Sarah, Ceres, and Mary.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Asia Felix, Oscar, Almeida, Lady Carolline, Hasbmy, and Hannah, Cumberland Calidonia.

ARAB.—Moidinbux, Fatayalabad, Asadolbhai, Wootmany, Futtaysalum, Futtaynary, and Hamamshaw.

FRENCH.—Sophie.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Elphinstone, Coote, Discovery and Fly.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June 27, Ship l'Achille, Seigade, from Bordeaux 19th January, and Bombay 12th June; 29, Bark Malvina, J. M'Dermott, from Calcutta 18th May, Vizagapatam 8th, Bimlipatam, 9th, and Masulipatam 20th June; do. Ship Fame, R. Buller, from London 22d February and Cape 13th May.

DEPARTURES.

June 25, Ship Milford, G. Jellicoe, for Cuttack and Calcutta; do. Brig Hutton, S. Shaw, for Calcutta; 28, H. M. Ship Undaunted, A. W. J Clifford, C. B. for Calcutta; July 1, Bark Meg Merrilies, D. F. Collicott, for Isle of France.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. M. Ship Macqueen, Captain J. Walker.
H. C. Ship William Fairlie, Capt. T. Blair.
Ship General Palmer, Captain G. Truscott.
Ship Fame, Captain R. Buller.
Ship Danae, Captain Lafourcade.
Ship L'Achille, Captain Seiguan.
Bark William, Captain Young.
Bark Shah Bytamgore, Captain H. W. Beyts.
Bark Milvina, Captain J. M'Dermott.
Brig Sky Lark, Captain T. L. Symers.
Brig Lady Munro, Captain C. Graham.
Brig Margaret, Captain J. Taylor.
Brig Norfolk, Captain James Goldie.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June 18, Ship Claudine, G. Flint, from London 9th February, St. Jago, and Madras 12th June.

June 18, The Brig Cecelia, P. M. Stavers, from Singapore the 17th May, Malacca and Penang the 31st May.

Per Claudine, from London.—Mrs. Sutter; Mrs. Francis; Misses Fookes and Roberts; Captain Sutter,

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

2d Cavalry; Captain Cliffe, Country Service; Captain S. Hall; Dr. Francis, H. C. Service; Dr. Campbell; Messrs. Muller, Simpson, and McCullen, Cadets; Mr. Gasper; Junior, and Mr. Morton.

Passengers per Brig Cecelia, P. M. Stavers, Commander. From Singapore:—Mrs Stavers and 3 Children; J. Steel, Esq.; C. J. Lackersteen, Esq. Merchants.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Fils de France, Geoffroy, Commander:—Count de Vidua; Captain Dovelon; Mr. Welch; Mr. Archer; Messrs. Ritter and Laurent, Supercargoes.

Per Ship Sir Archibald Campbell. For Madras:—Lieut. H. Boyes, H. M. 30th Regiment; Mr. Napier; Mr. Marsh, late 2d Mate of the Ernad; 5 Natives of Madras.

Per Ship Phœnix, Arthur, Commander. For Penang:—Mr. and Mrs. Kerr.

REMARKS.

By the Cecelia Ships at Singapore H. M. S. Hinde, H. C. S. Hastings. Two Dutch Ships from Java. Accounts were not favourable in Java at their departure. The Dutch Troops very sick.

Passed the H. C. Schooner Zephyr off Penang—Ships at Penang H. M. S. Java and Pandora, Ship Flora, Brig Kent, Portuguese Ship Conde de Rio Pardo.

DEPARTURES.

NONE.—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At the Presidency, on the morning of the 5th instant, the Lady of Captain Frederick Hickes, commanding the Marine Battalion, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, the 10th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. H. Davies, Senior Chaplain, William East Esquire, to Matilda, fifth Daughter of the late Captain Watson, of H. M. Service.

At St. Thomas's Church, on Tuesday the 15th inst. Captain S. Robson, of the 1st Bombay European Regt. to Sophia Browning Davies, Daughter of the Reverend Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain of this Establishment.

DEATHS.

At Bombay, on the morning of the 1st instant. Mr. John Williams, Overseer Engineer Department, aged 35 years, leaving a widow and four children to lament their great and irreparable loss.

At Mhow, of fever, aged 19, on the 3d instant, Ensign John Waite Hockin, of the 18th Regt. N. I after a severe and painful illness, sincerely and most deservedly regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Colabah, on the 8th Inst. June, infant daughter of the Rev. James Clow, Senior Minister of the Scotch Church.

MADARS.

BIRTHS.

At Bangalore, on the morning of the 22d June, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Wahab, of a Son.

At Quilon, on the 20th June, the Lady of Captain J. G. Rorison, 13th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At the Mount, on the 25th June, the Lady of Mr. Asst. Surgeon Searle, of Son.

At Bowonpilly, on the 21st June, the Lady of George Elliot, Esq. 5th Madras Light Cavalry, of a Daughter (still borne.)

In Black-Town, on Sunday the 22d June, Mrs. Catherine Ellis of a Son.

At Mysore, on the 15th May, Mrs. E. Hayes, of a Son.

At Ingeram, on the 21st June, Mr. Linares, of a Daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 19th June, Eliza, the Wife of Mr. Richard Harper, Assistant Apothecary, of His Majesty's 46th Foot, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Chicacole, on the 23d June, Henry Gardiner, Esq to Frances Augusta, youngest Daughter of the Reverend John Dampier, of Codford, St. Peter, Wilts.

At Pulicat, on the 23 June, by the Reverend J. Kindlinger, Mr. James Arnold Hicken, to Miss Caroline Frances, eldest Daughter of Mr. R. W. Meppen, Master Attendant at Pulicat

DEATHS.

At Bowenpelly, on Monday the 23 June, Charlotte, the Lady of George Elliott, Esq. 5th Madras Light Cavalry, aged twenty-five years and eleven months.

At Cawnpore, on the 29th May, Eliza, youngest Daughter of Major Robert H. Russell, of the 6th Light Cavalry, aged three years and ten months.

At Bangalore, on the 10th June, Ensign A. Doratt, doing duty with the 39th Regt. N. I.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

In Durrumtollah, Calcutta, on the 15th June, Mrs. F. T. Fergusson, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 16th June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. Peter Muzin, to Miss Ann Restin.

DEATHS.

At Chittagong, of Spasmotic Cholera, after an illness of 24 hours, on the 14th June, Captain J. G. McBean, 52d Regiment N. I. sincerely and deservedly regretted.

At Intally, on the 19th June, Mrs. Eliza Beek, relict of the late Captain Robert Beek, of the Country Service; aged 51 years.

At Calcutta, on the 21st June, Maria Stuart, the wife of Mr. Jas. Stuart, aged 24 years; such was the suavity of this Lady's manners and the humility of her demeanour that with her husband and relatives those even having the slightest knowledge of her, are sincerely lamenting the untimely death of this amiable female.

On the 22d June, at Chowringee, Harriott Trevor Charlotte, aged 13 months and 19 days, the infant daughter of James Pattle, Esq.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

On the 23d Feb. in Maddox-street, Magdaleene, the Lady of Captain Sir Chas. Malcolm, R. N. aged 42.

Major-General Lord Frederick, Bentinck, youngest brother to the Duke of Portland, and Colonel of the 68th Regt. of Foot,

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, July 2, 1828.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....28½ *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ⅛ *Discount*

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees1⅛ *Discount*

His Excellency the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL, Family and Suite embarked from the Beach opposite the Custom House between 9 and 10 on Saturday forenoon under Salutes of 19 Guns from the Fort and the Chepauk Palace. On proceeding on board H. M.'s Ship *Undaunted*, she also fired a Salute as well as the *Fairlie*; both Ships having their yards manned.

The *Undaunted* got under weigh between 12 and 1 o'clock, when another Salute was fired from the Fort, which was returned by her.

Sup. to the Gov. Gaz. June 30.

No further intelligence has been received from Turkey, and all kinds of speculations are indulged in upon the subject of the threatened war. The latest accounts, as we have before observed, impress us with belief that the quarrel will be amicably settled.

It is true that the London Papers of the 8th and 9th of March contain rumours from St. Petersburgh, Constantinople, and Vienna of a contrary tendency; but these were not credited in what are generally considered the best informed circles. Amongst other reports we observe one that Austria had addressed a remonstrance to the EMPEROR NICHOLAS, in consequence of the Russian Armies having crossed the Pruth. This, though asserted with much confidence, was soon ascertained to be unfounded—and that Austria on the contrary had forwarded a final remonstrance to the DIVAN against the warlike attitude assumed by Turkey; threatening to unite with England, France, and Russia, in enforcing the treaty of the 6th of July, unless the SULTAN enters into the arrangements proposed by the Allies for the pacification of Greece.

We have said in a former Paper that the Turkish Manifesto was almost in itself a declaration of war against the Allies, but we find that the English Journalists do not consider this strange document to bear so awful an import, and indeed it is stated from authority that it is not regarded by Ministers in the light of a declaration of war, and does not in their opinion call for notice from the Allies—but the same authority states that the question must in another way be speedily brought to issue.

It is also affected in some quarters to doubt the genuineness of the document, and it is observed that the sentiments and language display little of the Oriental style.

It is likewise said that no Turkish diplomatist would commence in the present day with the avowal that the Mussulmans hate the Infidels—and that least of all would the Porte be likely to admit that the Greeks have baffled for several years the forces sent against them—various other incongruities in the Proclamation of a like nature are adverted to with the purpose of proving it to be a fabrication—but these are all easily to be accounted for, by the mode in wich such Proclamations are made to the Turkish people, which is quite different to the course pursued by other Governments when an appeal is made to their subjects. No Signed document is ever issued, with which the translation can be compared and its correctness proved. The substance and effect of it may from repeated readings be given, and yet the mode of expression used by the transla or may greatly change its general style and character. There is no need however to examine the question further, because the Manifesto itself in the orginal language had reached London before the closing of our last despatch, and it is asserted, by competent judges that the translation of it which has already been given, is faithful as to the spirit, although some of the expressions are stronger, and others less violent in the original—these variations however are no where pointed out, as far as we have been enabled to discover.

Having set at rest the important question of the authenticity of the document, it is only important to add that the views and intentions of the Allies had not undergone any change since the publication of it, and that the three great parties to the Treaty of London are still determined to carry it into complete effect—Further we may observe that every thing seemed to justify a belief, that they will be supported by Austria and Prussia. In this case the Sultan has no choice—he must yield, or his kingdom will be dismembered.—*Madras Courier, July 1.*

The Bark Meg Merriles, P. F. Collicott, Commander, sailed for the Isle of France on Tuesday.

Passengers.—Lieut. Marshall and Family, Dr. Atkinson, Mr. Colinridge, & Mr. Edwards.

H. M. Ship JAVA, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral GAGE, anchored in Penang Harbour on the 24th of May—all well.

The Ships *Symmetry* and *Elizabeth*, the former from England the 12th of January, last from the Isle of France the 3d Ultimo, and the latter from Deal the 6th of February, arrived at Colombo on the 23rd ultimo.

Passengers by the Summetry.—Dr. Sibbald Physician to the Forces, Mrs. Sibbald and family.

The Ceylon Gazette states that, the *Stentor* Transport with the Detachment of the Royal Artillery for that Island, appears to have been obliged to put back, and she finally sailed on the 9th February—was to touch at the Cape of Good Hope and may be expected there in the course of a few days.

The *Ceylon* it is supposed will be the next merchant Ship for Ceylon, her exact period of sailing does not appear to have been fixed—it was reported, however, that she would be dispatched about six weeks after the sailing of the *Elizabeth*.

H. C. Steam Ship *Enterprize* arrived off Calcutta on the 18th Ultimo from Akyab, which place she left on the 15th. The senior Arracan Commissioner was a passenger in her, having embarked at Akyab under a salute from the *Brougham*, and amid the regrets of hundreds of the natives who had assembled on the beach to take leave of him.

"Mr. Hunter, we understand, had endeared himself much to the natives of the newly seded districts, no less by his just consideration for their welfare, than by his kind and conciliating demeanor towards them.

Akyab, from a small group of huts, has extended into a flourishing and extensive village, or rather little town, and the population is, we believe, every day increasing.

There is a Military Cantonment, independent of a very effective Police, and an excellent jail, in which the prisoners are lodged in a manner evincing that their due accommodation and health, no less than security of person, have been studied.

The rains had set in violently along the Arracant coast about the end of May. Several native sloops had come to purchase grain for the Chittagong Market; a scarcity of that article, it appears, prevailing at that station. When the *Enterprize* left, grain was selling at a comparatively cheap rate.

The folks on board the *Enterprize*, we learn, speak in high terms of the hospitality which they experienced at Akyab."

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following Address presented to the Right Honorable LORD WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK, G. C. B. and G. C. H. on the occasion of his Lordship's arrival at this Presidency on his voyage to assume the Supreme Government of India, by the Native Inhabitants, and the kind and condescending reply which that benevolent and esteemed Nobleman returned.

To the Right Honorable LORD WILLIAM C. BENTINCK, *Governor General of the East Indies.*

MY LORD.

When the Inhabitants of Madras had the good fortune and honor of being protected and patronized by your Lordship when Governor of this Presidency, they experienced the good effects of your liberal policy and your pious and charitable disposition towards the poor, and every class of the Community, particularly during the Dearth of 1803 and 1804; as by the exercise of those exalted qualities the distressed villagers had been all provided with the means of support, and had been thus rescued from an untimely dissolution resulting from starvation and despair to the utter disappointmeet of the uncharitable and ambitious hopes of the Grain Dealers, when Rice was ordered to be supplied from Calcutta by your Lordship's command, which was gratuitously distributed to the poor, and sold to others at a moderate rate; thereby effectually providing a remedy against the inseparable consequences of such an awful visitation as the one adverted to.

This act of your Lordship's benevolence had not only thus saved many thousands of lives, but had contributed to the security of the public Revenues, the result of a wise policy; for had not your Lordship then pitied the miserable state of the country, and provided the dying population with the means of support, the environs of Madras and the Countries dependant thereon would have been totally deserted, and thereby the resources of Government must have suffered most materially,

These considerations excited our admiration and gratitude in no small degree, and have impressed us with no less attachment for your Lordship's amiable virtues and good will towards us, and in again expressing our sentiments of unfeigned respect for your Lordship, we exult in the happy occasion of your nomination to the ighest Station in the choice of the authorities at Home, to rule the destinies of India, alike to the benefit and interest of its subjects and to the advantage and satisfaction of a greateful Sovereign. That God may be with you wherever you are, protecting your Lordship against all dangers preserving your health and prolonging your life with happiness, is the most sincere and fervent wish of.

Your Lordship's most grateful
and obedient Servants.

(*Here follows the Signatures of above 240 persons.*)

MADRAS, 27th *June*, 1828.

MADRAS, *June* 28, 1828.

TO THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF MADRAS.

It is always pleasing to return to an old and beloved Home: but after an absence of above 20 years to be greeted, with so hearty a welcome and to find unabated those sentiments of confidence and good opinion which were then so consoling, is particularly gratifying to me. Be assured that in Me you shall always find the same affectionate friend, ready and determined, if calamity shall assail you, to come down with all the power of the Empire to your relief, and most anxious to promote by every possible means the happiness and welfare of the whole Indian population. May Health and happiness ever attend you.—*Government Gazette.*

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Prem.		JUNE 25, 1828.	Prem.		SELL
26	0	Remittable	25	0	
Disct. 8		Old 5 per Cent. Loan	1	0	Disct.
Prem. 4		New ditto ditto	10	0	
6500	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5300	0	Prem.

BANK SHARES.

PREMIUM.

BUY.	SELL.
5,500	5,900

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills.	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	6	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.		CALCUTTA.	SELL.	
1	10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R.	1	11

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	207 4	206 4
Sovereigns	each	11 4	
Guineas	ditto	11 0	
Old Goldmohurs	ditto	18 12	
New Ditto	ditto	17 0	

RATES OF EXCHANG,

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10⅛	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 2 0
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.	98 0	
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 a 92 0	

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 4th June, 1828.

No. 239. GENERAL ORDERS.

In consequence of Lieutenant Colonel Kelly being obliged to quit the command of the Depôt at Chinsurah, to proceed on Medical Certificate to the Upper Provinces, Lieutenant Colonel Everrard, of the 13th Light Infantry, is directed to proceed from Dinapore and take charge of the King's Depôt, as soon as the present duty upon which he is employed is terminated, and will remain in charge during Lieutenant Colonel Kelly's absence.

The several Division Orders of the undermentioned dates issued by Major General Pine are confirmed:—

2nd January 1828.—Directing Assistant Surgeon Strath, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, to proceed in Medical charge of a Detachment of His Majesty's Troops from Calcutta to Chinsurah.

18th May—Granting Leave of Absence for Four Months to Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, Commandant Chinsurah Depôt, to proceed to the Upper Provinces on Medical Certificate.

11th May, 1828—Granting an extension of

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

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